

Newport Mercury.

WHOLE NUMBER 9001

NEWPORT, R. I., FEBRUARY 14, 1920

VOLUME CLXI—NO. 36

The Mercury.

PUBLISHED BY
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.
A. H. SANBORN, Editor.

Mercury Building,

121 THAMES STREET,
NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1788, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

MUCH INFLUENZA

The influenza and pneumonia situation in Newport is still very serious, new cases being reported every day in considerable numbers. The Hospital Annex has been opened and nurses installed there for the treatment of such cases as are sent in, the regular Hospital ward having become more than full. There are practically no nurses to be had anywhere for private cases, and many patients who really need trained attention have to get along as best they can in their homes.

The doctors of the city have been working very hard for the past ten days. Not only are the number of calls greatly above the normal, but the condition of the roads has made it very difficult for them to make their rounds even in the city, while out in the country it has been practically impossible. During the worst of the storm several of the doctors engaged sleighs, but at the close of the day's work found that they were paying five dollars an hour, and then changed their minds. Conditions are now such that autos can get around the city fairly well.

One doctor was called far out into the country Wednesday night to attend a family where every member was ill, and where the roads had not been broken out. He drove as far as possible, and was then still a mile from the house. The crust on the snow being insufficient to bear his weight, he crawled the remaining distance on hands and knees.

DIGGING OUT OF THE SNOW

The principal task of Street Commissioner Sullivan and the steam and electric railroads hereabouts for the past week has been to remove the accumulation of snow to permit of regular and uninterrupted traffic. The steam railroad has succeeded fairly well and the electric roads are making herculean efforts to clear their tracks, but there is still much to be done. The Bay State has encountered some enormous drifts on its Portsmouth section and has had hard digging for many days. The Providence road has been equally unfortunate as regards drifts, and both roads have been handicapped by the snow melting and then freezing to the rails, so that nothing but a pickaxe would loosen it.

Street Commissioner Sullivan has had a small army of men at work carting the surplus snow from the streets, starting with the main thoroughfares and working to the side streets as fast as possible. The snow has been dumped into the harbor, in the parks, or on vacant lots, anywhere where it would cause the least trouble and expense. Thus far, while the snow has melted a little each day, there has been no great surplus water, but if a sudden warm rain should come there would surely be much flooding.

The committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives will give a public hearing on the bill providing for Daylight Saving at the State House in Providence on Tuesday next. There will doubtless be a somewhat lively hearing, for while the people of the cities are generally anxious for the passage of the bill, the farming interests are generally opposed to it.

Today, Saturday, is St. Valentine's Day, and tomorrow, Sunday, is the first anniversary of the sailing of the ship Audley Clarke from Newport with seventy Newporters, for the newly discovered gold diggings of California. As far as known, no one of that company is now living. Among the last survivors was the late James M. K. Southwick.

SMALL VOTE CAST

The number of votes cast at the special election on Tuesday was about the smallest on record in Newport, and although the majorities in favor of both propositions were very substantial, a great lack of interest on the part of the public was manifested. The vote on the proposition for a bond issue of \$2,500,000 for the soldiers' bonus was 1011 in favor and only 140 against, giving a majority of 871. On the proposition to issue \$500,000 in bonds for State bridges, the total vote was only 1041, of which 621 was in favor and 420 against. Both propositions carried by large majorities throughout the State.

All the towns in the County voted in favor of the soldiers' bonus, and most of them in favor of the bridge proposition. The town of Middletown voted against the latter 10 to 12, and in the town of Portsmouth there was a tie, 17 to 17.

The voters in the country towns, and to some extent in the cities, found it difficult to reach the polls on account of the storm-broken condition of the highways. But even with the most favorable weather the vote would doubtless have been small. It takes a red-hot proposition to get the majority of the eligible voters to the polls, and even under those conditions some do not wake up until the next day.

CARR-SWEET

Miss Winona Rogers Sweet, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John H. Sweet, and Mr. Chester Franklin Carr, son of the late George H. Carr, were united in marriage on Sunday afternoon, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride's parents on Spring street in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, officiated, and the bride was given in marriage by her father. There were no attendants. The bride was attractively gowned in embroidered brown Georgette.

Following the ceremony, an informal reception was held, and refreshments were served, the guests having an opportunity to see the many beautiful gifts that the bride received. Later in the afternoon the young people left for Pawtucket, where Mr. Carr is at present employed, being given a rousing send-off at the station.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY

The sessions of the Naval Court of Inquiry have been resumed this week, and the examination of Rev. Stanley C. Hughes has been completed. Mr. Hughes was kept on the stand for several days and the judge advocate questioned him in much detail. That the case is to be developed still further is evidenced by the reply of Mr. Hughes to a question as to whether or not he was prepared to supply legal evidence of the charges. He replied that it was coming. Rev. Wilbur Nelson was also on the stand for a short time on Thursday and his status, like that of the others, was changed to that of complainant.

Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt are to be called before the court, according to a statement made by the judge advocate in asking counsel for the complainants to furnish him with a list of witnesses whom they propose to call.

No time is as yet assigned for the completion of the inquiry and it may continue for a long time yet.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening there was further discussion over the proposition to buy a new stone crusher, and the matter ended in a deadlock, three to three. One-half of the board wanted to follow out the exact instructions of the representative council, and the other half wanted to save \$800 by buying what they considered an equally good machine. The committee on the Housing Corporation reported that a contribution had been received from the corporation in lieu of taxes, thus settling the matter.

A considerable amount of routine business was transacted.

The St. George's School Dramatic Association will present the amusing comedy, "Officer 666" at the School on Saturday evening. This is the annual School play, one of the events of the winter term that is long looked forward to by the boys. All the parts, even those of the feminine characters, are taken by students, and some excellent talent is usually developed. Mr. H. F. Preston, one of the Masters, is in charge of the production.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, when considerable business was transacted. The boundary lines for the site of the new school building on Broadway were formally approved, and the resignation of Col. Herbert Bliss as military instructor in the Rogers High School was accepted.

The monthly report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Whole number enrolled 4202, average number belonging 3904.2, average number attending 3559.9, per cent. of attendance 84.2, cases of tardiness 505, cases of dismissal before the end of a session 67.

Absence—105 sessions by 31 teachers, 11 sessions by 4 assistants.

Tardiness—31 times by 17 teachers, 8 times by 7 assistants.

Rogers—Enrolled 738, average number belonging 604. Highest June enrollment 648.

Permits—Since January 12, permits have been issued as follows:—To Kindergarten 11, to grades 1-IX 20, a total of 37.

Every other year, in January, the commissioner of education asks all teachers to report on a given date the membership by ages. This report is used to verify the school census taken in the same month. The report for the public schools was 39.81.

The total enrollment (4202) shows a gain of 499 since September 8. It is 169 larger than the total enrollment a year ago.

Board of Health—Since the last meeting six cases of scarlet fever have been reported and the pupils ill have excluded six other pupils.

Truant Officer Topham's report contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 112; number of cases of truancy (public 7, parochial 1), 8; number out for illness and other causes, 104; number of different children truant, 7; number of certificates issued, 2.

On recommendation of the committee on buildings, Simon Scott was elected assistant janitor at the Rogers to fill a vacancy, at the regular salary. Col. William J. Cozzens announced the resignation of Colonel Bliss as military instructor, and it was accepted. There are many candidates for the position, but the committee desired more time to consider the matter before making recommendations.

A communication from the aldermanic committee on new Broadway school was read, suggesting definite lines for the site of the building, somewhat different from those originally selected. These lines were approved by the school committee.

A great deal of routine business was transacted.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Lincoln Day exercises for the pupils of the Rogers High School were held in the Colonial Theatre on Thursday morning, the pupils proceeding directly to the Theatre in the morning without the usual military accompaniment, due to the inclement weather. Rev. Charles Percy Christopher was the orator of the day, and delivered a stirring address on the life of Lincoln and on present day problems. Brief addresses were also made by the Grand Army men seated on the platform, including Commander William S. Bailey, John B. Mason, George B. Smith, Dr. A. F. Squire, and William S. Slocum.

Appropriate exercises were also held in other schools, Rev. Roy Magoun being the orator at Mumford, Lieutenant William P. Sheffield at John Clarke and Rev. C. Edwin Silcox at Calvert.

ST. JOHN'S LADIES' NIGHT

St. John's Lodge, No. 1, gave a very successful Ladies' Night in Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening, which was thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of members of the fraternity and their ladies. The stage was attractively decorated with palms, and the entrance hall was also pleasingly adorned. Worshipful Master Gardner B. Reynolds welcomed the guests briefly and then turned the program over to the Standish Male Quartette of Boston, assisted by Miss Crosby, reader. The company made a pronounced hit, all possessing much ability and having an admirably selected program.

Following the entertainment, refreshments were served on the upper floor, consisting of ice cream, cake and hot chocolate, and dancing was enjoyed until after midnight.

Lent will begin next Wednesday, when special services will be held in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches. There will be regular services throughout the Lenten season.

Dr. Henry G. Eeroyd is confined to his home in Jamestown by a broken leg, caused by a fall on the ice while responding to a call.

WILLIAM F. ADAMS

Mr. William F. Adams, a well known auctioneer and prominent business man, died at his home on Park street on Wednesday after a long illness. He had been in poor health for a long time and had been confined to his bed for about a month. He was sixty-one years of age.

Although not a native Newporter, Mr. Adams had spent the greater part of his life in this city, coming to Newport from Providence some thirty years ago to operate the Clifton House on Bellevue avenue. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and went from there to Providence to learn the jewelry trade. He disposed of his interests in the hotel business here some years ago, and upon the death of the late Thomas Burlingham, with whom he had worked for some time, he took over his business, later removing to Thames street, where he had conducted an auction room for several years.

Mr. Adams had a wide acquaintance in the city, his genial manner making friends easily. He was for a number of years an active worker in the Republican party and was for a time a member of the Republican City Committee.

He is survived by a widow, one daughter, Mrs. Louise Green, and an adopted daughter, Miss Elizabeth Adams, also by a number of grandchildren. He was a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of this city, and of Roger Williams Lodge of Odd Fellows of Providence.

JOHN M. FRIEND

Mr. John M. Friend, one of Newport's leading business men and formerly an active worker in local politics, died at his home on Third street on Tuesday afternoon, after a long illness. He had been in poor health for about four years, following a paralytic shock. He is survived by a widow, one son, Mr. Moulton M. Friend, and one daughter, Miss Beulah W. Friend. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Mr. Friend came of an old Newport family and had spent his entire life here. He early learned the masons' trade, which he followed for many years, being for a long time superintendent for the late William J. Underwood. He afterward formed the firm of Friend & Maguire, and engaged in contracting for a number of years, but of late had been engaged principally in the sale of masons' supplies under his own name. Since his illness Mr. Moulton Friend had been in charge of the business.

Mr. Friend had been active in political life for many years. He had served as a member of the old common council, and also as a member of the representative council under the present charter. He was for a number of years a member of the tax assessors. He was a member of Rhode Island Lodge and Aquidneck Encampment of Odd Fellows.

MRS. THOMAS E. HUNT

Mrs. Bessie G. Hunt, wife of Mr. Thomas E. Hunt, died at her home on Mill street early Thursday morning after a short illness from pneumonia. She was stricken with influenza last week, which soon developed into double pneumonia and her condition had been regarded as critical for several days. Her death came as a great shock to her host of friends.

Mrs. Hunt was the youngest of three daughters of the late John Gilpin, the veteran newspaper correspondent. Following in her father's footsteps she had done a considerable amount of newspaper work in the past and was a pleasing writer. She took a great interest in meeting her friends and in extending her circle of acquaintances, and was exceedingly popular wherever she was known. She had long been an active member of the Eastern Star, and last November was installed as Worthy Matron of the Chapter, a position that she filled with much ability, having been entirely successful in renewing the former popularity and prosperity of the organization.

She is survived by her husband and two children, also by her mother, two sisters and one brother.

Funeral services will be held from her late residence on Mill street on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and will be under the auspices of Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S., of which she was the Worthy Matron. Past Matron Esther A. Gifford will be in charge of the Chapter.

The rain of Friday made some progress in disposing of the snow, but hardly enough to be noticeable.

Mr. Thatcher T. Bowler is somewhat improved in health, although still confined to his home.

LEGISLATORS STRUGGLE HARD

The members of the General Assembly from this section of the State have had to work hard to earn their salaries this week. The Newport members went up on the 8:15 train Wednesday morning, the 9:10 being taken off without warning, and left Providence at 3:00 to return home, reaching here at 7:00 o'clock. But they escaped easily. The Jamestown members, Senator Head and Representative Peckham, arose soon after 5:00 to catch their train from Newport and reached their homes some time after 8:00 that night. But the palm seems to belong to Senator William A. Peckham of Little Compton. He lives nine miles from the railroad, so arose long before daylight to make the distance. He secured a lift of three miles in an auto truck and covered the remaining six miles on foot through the snow. Senator Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth also had a hard time getting home. The express was stopped at Melville to let him off, and he then set out on his long tramp of three miles across the fields. Representative Boyd of the same town also had a considerable distance to walk. On Thursday most of the Newport County members decided not to repeat their previous day's experience, so most of them remained in Providence over night.

DEATH OF STEAMBOAT MANAGER

Mr. Vincent A. Gethro, manager of the Block Island line of steamers, the New Shoreham and the Juliette, died at his home on Shaw avenue in Providence on Monday, after a short illness from influenza. His brother, Mr. Frank Gethro, who established the line, dropped dead on the deck of the New Shoreham a few months ago, and since that time Mr. Vincent Gethro had taken charge of the affairs of the company. He was stricken with influenza last week, soon developing pneumonia, which caused his death within a short time.

Plans were being developed for further improvement of the service between Providence, Newport and Block Island, and only last week the town council of New Shoreham granted permission to the Company to improve the dock at the Island. Mrs. Frank Gethro, widow of the founder, has a large amount of money invested in the Company and will probably find it advisable to continue the operation of the line.

SATURDAY'S RUBY SUNSET

Will the Mercury chronicle the marvelous phenomenon which was seen in Newport, and along the entire length of Narragansett Bay last Saturday evening when the sun set?

Such a wonderful transformation scene, of the cold wintry landscape, has not been seen here in the last 30 years, and never before in my experience have I been privileged to witness a more gorgeous effect of natural beauty.

The sun sank slowly into a hive of golden, flaming, rosy splendor, and its beams flung, far and wide, a brilliant glow of the most vivid crimson, red and orange lights, which bathed the landscape, completely transforming the immaculate whiteness of the snow into warm, glowing life. The trees, which had stood during the earlier hours, in their glittering coats of cold ice-clad armor, soon caught the rosy reflections and then as if by magic suddenly burst into flaming "spirits" of trees, burning the most brilliant ruby lights from earth to topmost twig. One witnessing this glorious conflagration could easily imagine that every tree in sight was actually on fire. Memory recalled the marvelous transformation scenes of the old-fashioned pantomime days. When darkling woods laboriously (but cleverly) transformed themselves into glittering scenes from Fairyland. But the natural exhibition of Saturday was far more brilliant and dazzling, and the stage stretched out as far as the eye could see. Surely, the glowing heart of the most marvelous ruby could throw no beams to compare to the lights which blazed on every branch and twig.

It is seldom such a combination of natural causes produces such marvelous effects, and if in the unopened future some others see its repetition it may interest them to know that Great Painter of Nature opened a like canvas at Newport on Saturday, February 7th, 1920.—A. O. D. T.

HOAR-MANCHESTER

Miss Leonora Manchester, daughter of Mr. Charles A. Manchester, and Mr. John M. Hear of Akron, Ohio, were united in marriage at the home of the bride's father on Powell avenue on Monday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Howard Deming, rector of St. George's Church. The bridal gown was of beaded white Georgette crepe, and the veil was caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Mr. and Mrs. Hoar will make their home in Akron, where the groom has a responsible position with the Goodrich Rubber Company.

MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)
At St. Mary's Church Sunday Rev. Everett P. Smith conducted the morning service with ten present. At Holy Cross at the afternoon meeting there were 13 in attendance. On account of the bad condition of the roads the community and parish party which was to take place Wednesday has been postponed.

Mrs. Frank I. Chase is ill with a bad cold. She returned from the Newport Hospital Saturday with her two-weeks-old daughter.

Road had as guests Sunday Mrs. A. Russell Peckham, Miss Rita Biglake and Mrs. Edwin Barker of Newport.

Miss Martha Chase, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Chase, 2d, who was operated on for mastoids at the Newport Hospital, is steadily improving, although not able to return to her home.

The regular meeting of the Berkeley Dramatic Club has been indefinitely postponed.

Miss Madeline Morrison, bookkeeper at the Providence car barn, has gone to Florida for her annual vacation.

Mr. Ralph Hazard of Providence spent the week-end with his family on Valley Road.

Mr. Clifton, who was confined to his home on Turner's Road with a bad cold, is much improved.

Mr. Charles Thomas is ill with the grip.

On account of heavy snow blockade there was no service at the Methodist Episcopal Church or Berkeley Memorial on Sunday.

The neighborhood party and community sing, which was planned for Wednesday evening of this week under the direction of Mrs. Everett P. Smith, has been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Manton Chase, the rural mail carrier, was able to go through in his automobile from Glen Road to Newport yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael Van Beuren, who have been ill with influenza in New York, are expected at Sunnyside Farm, where they will spend a few days before leaving for Cuba.

The regular meeting of the Aquidneck Grange for Thursday evening has been postponed.

While in Newport Tuesday Miss Mabel Anthony was taken suddenly ill with influenza and was obliged to go to the home of her aunt.

The all-day meeting of the Holy Cross Guild, which was to be held today, was postponed.

PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)

We all feel that we can truthfully say that during the latter part of last week Portsmouth saw the worst snow storm it has seen in twenty years. During the past few years roads have been blocked for perhaps a day, but we cannot remember the time when the electric cars could not push their way through the drifts within twenty-four hours.

People living in the country and working in the city realize how inconvenient it is to be without the trolley car service. Some are walking to and from their place of employment, while others have moved to the city to stay over the blockaded period.

Of course, it was impossible for the first two or three days after the storm for the general milk collectors to send their machines on their daily trip to the country to get the milk. Therefore the farmers' only resource was the sleigh. But this way of getting the products of the milk farm to market was slow progress. Thus it seems as though farmers as well as many others will be glad to see the roads clear of snow once again.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Albro of Braman's Lane, who have been under the care of a physician, are much improved.

Mr. James A. Peckham of Wellestey, Mass., was guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gethro H. Peckham, Sunday.

Mr. Alexander Allen, who was ill with pneumonia, is still in a critical condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Carr of Braman's Lane, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Mrs. Everett P. Smith of St. Mary's Rectory, who has been ill with a cold, is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Austin of Glen street are visiting friends in Boston.

Mrs. George Anthony and daughter Arline are confined to their home with bad colds.

Mr. Harrison Peckham and children, who have been under the care of a physician for the past week, are improving.

It has been reported that Mr. Augustus Wilbur's place, Lamont Farm, on Wapping Road, has been sold.

Mr. Andrew Grinnell is confined to his home with influenza.

Mr. William Almy of Union street, who met with a bad accident on Wednesday, is suffering with a broken leg.

Fifteen bags of mail came to Bradford Station Tuesday. This is the first to come from Newport in several days. Mr. Whitehead came in a sleigh to meet the train and delivered the mail to the postoffice authorities.

IMPROVE QUALITY OF COUNTY LIVE STOCK

Unique and Successful Community Association in Virginia.

Specialists Believe There Is Fertile Field For Formation of Similar Clubs Throughout Country—Overhead Cost Saved.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the most unique and successful community livestock associations of the country is located in Loudoun county, Va. It is unusual because instead of fostering the breeding and improvement of a single class of live stock, it sponsors the improvement of eight breeds and classes of live stock. The excellence of such a plan is that duplication in work and extra expense are eliminated, while the society is really subsidizing the production of purebred live stock within Loudoun county.

Guernsey and Shorthorn cattle, Purchase horses, Backshire and Dorset Jersey hogs, Shropshire sheep, and Rhode Island Red and Barred Plymouth Rock poultry have been selected



Purebred Guernsey Bull, the Type of Animal That Is Gaining Popularity Because of the Better-Sire-Better-Stock Campaign.

ed in public meeting by the farmers and stockmen of that section as the dominant breeds of the county.

The Loudoun County Breeders' association, organized in 1916 by joint efforts of the county agent, a progressive banker, and a few forward-looking farmers, has grown from an original strength of 60 to over 250 active members. Through its manager it purchases and sells live stock for its members and has been of marked influence in improving the character and quality of the county live stock.

Specialists of the department of agriculture believe that there is a fertile field for the formation of similar live stock breeding clubs throughout the United States. In some of the leading stock-producing areas four or five, or even more, individual breeders' clubs now exist, whereas one general organization saves an overhead cost and permits of the hiring of a paid business manager as in Loudoun county.

CREOSOTE FOR FENCE POSTS

Best Preservative Treatment Consists of Boiling Wood in Liquid for Short Period.

Five cents' worth of creosote applied to a fence post will prolong its life many years. Posts that will last ordinarily but four or five years in the ground can be made to last 20 by treating.

Woods like beech, birch, maple, ash, poplar and others that are not ordinarily used for fence posts, can be made as durable as locust or cedar by a preservative treatment with creosote. This treatment does not consist simply in painting the post with creosote or in dipping it in creosote. While these treatments do some good, they do not insure deep penetration of the creosote into the wood or the filling of the cracks and season checks.

The best preservative treatment consists in heating the posts in boiling hot creosote for 30 to 60 minutes, then leaving them in the tank until the liquid has cooled. The creosote will be forced deeply into the wood and thus fill all checks and cracks and form an exterior shell of treated wood that will prevent rotting. An old, discarded gasoline drum with the top cut out, set up so that a fire can be built beneath it, makes an excellent treating tank at little expense.

USE Sires OF GOOD QUALITY

Recipients of Department of Agriculture Emblems Represent Scattered Sections.

Widely scattered sections of the country are represented in the list of the first recipients of the official emblem bestowed upon live stock owners by the United States department of agriculture in connection with the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign now in progress. Possession of this emblem shows that the owner has agreed to keep and use only purebred sires of good quality, and will follow to the best of his ability breeding methods leading to live stock improvement.

LETTUCE FOR LOCAL MARKET

If Sold by Dozen It Often Pays to Dispose of It Before Maximum Weight Is Reached.

If lettuce is for a local market and sold by the dozen, it often pays to market before a maximum weight has been secured. It all depends upon the keenness of market and the need of bench for other crops.

Children and Malaria.

Dr. C. G. Bass of New Orleans, the great authority on malaria, says that in this disease the dose of quinine for children less than one year old is one-twentieth of the adult dose, and from one to fifteen it is one-tenth of the adult dose.

CURE HAY WELL BEFORE BALING

Can Be Kept Indefinitely Without Danger of Heating If Properly Treated.

AIR CIRCULATION IS NEEDED

Crosswise Method of "Cording" Prevents Air Spaces From Being Covered and Insures Ventilation Through Pile.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Baled hay that has been thoroughly cured in the barn or stack before baling can be stored indefinitely without danger of heating, say specialists. It may be piled so that the bales fit very closely together. Hay baled from the window and creek, however, unless very well cured, is likely to heat more or less in storage. Sometimes the heating becomes so intense that the hay becomes severely damaged or even unmarketable.

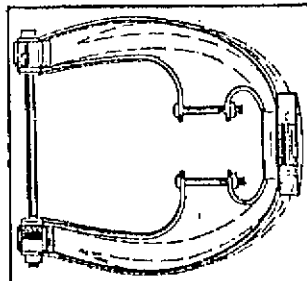
Lessen Danger of Heating. Damage from heating may be greatly lessened and sometimes entirely obviated by storing the bales on edge, allowing an inch or two of air space between them. When bales are piled flatwise the air is excluded and heating is likely to occur, whereas leaving an air space tends to prevent heating by inducing circulation, which cools the hay. The first layer of bales placed in a barn should be placed on edge, and the second and every alternate layer should be placed on edge and crosswise. This crosswise method, or "cording," prevents any of the air spaces in the tier from being entirely covered and insures ventilation through the entire pile. The heated air works up around the edges of the bales and the cooler air enters from the sides and bottom.

Methods of Storing. When bales that have been laid flat on their sides begin to heat it becomes necessary to move the bales and pile them in the manner just described. If there are any indications of heating when the hay is put into the barn, or if the hay grower has any doubt about the hay keeping, it is best to pile the bales crosswise on edge rather than take any risk, even though this method of storing wastes more or less storage space. Cases are on record in which hay growers, usually beginners, have baled hay from the window and creek, and because it spoiled in the mow, owing to improper storing, have become convinced that baling from the field was not a success, not realizing that the fault lay in the manner in which the hay was stored.

ICE SHOE MADE ADJUSTABLE

Creeper Arranged for Attachment to a Horseshoe to Prevent Horses From Slipping.

The Scientific American in illustration and describing an adjustable ice shoe, the invention of W. H. Norris of Nashville, Tenn., says: "The object here is to provide an adjustable ice shoe or creeper arranged for convenient attachment to a horseshoe and the hoof, and designed to prevent the animal from slipping when walking on icy or slippery roads. Further, to provide a shoe which may be readily



Adjustable Ice Shoe.

adjusted and securely placed in position on a horseshoe and a hoof. For the purpose use is made of auxiliary toe and heel clips mounted on caps fitting the ordinary toe and heel clips of the horseshoe, means for connecting the caps with each other within the opening of the horseshoe, and means for connecting the caps with each other around the hoof. An inverted plan view of the shoe or creeper is shown in the engraving.

HOGS ECONOMICAL FOR MEAT

Animals Produce More Flesh for Given Quantity of Feed Than Either Cattle or Sheep.

Hogs are economical when it comes to converting feed into meat. They thus produce more flesh for a given quantity of feed than cattle or sheep. Farmers cannot afford to buy meat if it is at all possible to raise hogs on the farm. And there are very few farms where hogs cannot be raised to advantage, at least enough for the home meat supply, if pains are taken to provide grazing crops.

This is a favorable time to start. By preparing land and getting ready to sow crops for grazing farmers may take thought for the morrow.

By beginning with broad sows it does not take long to raise enough hogs to make enough meat for the ordinary family. But the feed should be available and the pasture prepared before a start is made.

The jazz band idea, according to a French paper, originated in the time of the Directory. At the concerts of the Cat orchestra were twenty cats, heads in a row on the keyboard of a harpsichord. The performer by striking the keys pulled the cats' tails, causing a caterwauling which sounded like a jazz band.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF RAT EXTERMINATION

Indiana Counties Wage Intensive War Against Pests.

People Not Yet Easily Aroused to Fearful Menace of Rodents and Importance of Ridding Country of Little Animals.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Twenty-eight Indiana counties have waged intensive war against rats, in co-operation with the United States department of agriculture, through the bureau of biological survey. A special day was set apart for this purpose, at which time, according to the official currency list, 57,100 rats "went west." Complete figures are not available, but estimates are to the effect that several hundred thousand rats ended their earthly career on "rat drive day."

The economic value of rat extermination is considerable, especially to the farmer, as a single rat will easily destroy one bushel of corn a year and at the same time offset as a special



Getting Rid of Rats.

messenger for the spreading of disease. Rats are very prolific, producing from six to ten young in a litter and more than six litters a year, a fact which makes the rat a most formidable enemy. Notwithstanding the enormous loss directly traceable to them, people are not yet easily awakened to the fearful menace of these pests and the importance of ridding the country of them. Recommendation has been made by the agricultural authorities that the governor of Indiana appoint a special "rat day" each year, in order that this campaign may be annually continued. During the recent campaign Knox county led in the total number of rats killed, the inhabitants of this territory slaughtering 10,000 of the marauders.

IMPROVEMENT IN MARKETING

Margin Can Be Out If Producers Will Work Together in Uniform Product—Is Favored.

A. D. Wilson, chief of the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota, holds that the price margin between the producer and consumer can be cut down if the producers in every community will work together sufficiently to produce a standard product of good quality and in quantities large enough to let it be marketed in carlots. "Improvement in marketing," he says, "must be along the line of reducing the labor and expense required in getting the products from the farms to the consumer. One of the things which tends to reduce this cost is to have produced in a community a large quantity of a uniform product." The marketing of co-operative creamery butter is cited by Mr. Wilson as an illuminating illustration of the truth of his premises.

ERADICATION OF BLACKHEAD

One of Most Difficult of Poultry Diseases to Contend With—Freezing Weather Helps.

Blackhead is one of the most difficult of diseases to eradicate and since occasionally other poultry becomes affected, it is well to carefully plow up all poultry runs, whitewash fences and houses, and have all feeding vessels burned or boiled. Freezing weather is an aid in stamping out the disease, but it is best not to try to raise turkeys the following year, if the disease has been very bad on the farm. In beginning with a new flock another year, be very sure of your eggs or breeding stock and that they come from a place that has not been infected.

WINTER SHELTER FOR STOCK

Suitable Protection Is Most Desirable to Prevent Loss From Sudden Severe Storms.

Shelter is highly desirable during winter. Animals may survive very sudden and severe weather generally do, but these sudden storms always cause a loss to the farmer when the animals are exposed to the weather.

Remarkable Watson

Speaking of bulls, Conan Doyle wrote, recommending a certain dictionary, "I once amused myself trying to find words which were not in it, but I didn't succeed."—Boston Transcript.

ONE KIND OF A HERO

By JOHN D. OXFORD

(Copyright.)

An lieutenant Reilly and the three men with him—probationers all of them—had opened the last of the smoke vents in the roof of the burning piano factory the explosion came. The whole building rocked with the force of it, and the roof beneath their feet disintegrated in an alarming fashion. Great clouds of superheated smoke shot upward through the holes that had just been opened.

The three probationers looked questioningly at one another with blanched faces. One of them turned, as if involuntarily, toward the open scuttle by which they had gained the roof, but before he could take a step in that direction Reilly's hand was laid firmly on his shoulder and Reilly's big voice was giving assurance to all three impartially:

"That ain't nothing! But hot air, more noise! anything else, fit your minds now an' bust in them deathlights over in the corner."

Reilly, turning to steady his men once again, found he was alone. At the second explosion the probationers had scattered unceremoniously to the open scuttle. Two of them had already disappeared within, and the third, a man named Kerrigan, had just reached the opening when Reilly spied him and charged toward him, bellowing hoarsely at the top of his voice:

"Here, you damned guttersnipe! Come back here, fyer head! Come back, you white-bread chiseler!"

The man at the scuttle made a motion as if he were about to step inside. In a sudden blind rage Reilly tore off his helmet and hurled it with all his strength at the man before him. It flew true as an arrow and caught Kerrigan squarely on the left cheek.

The heavy rim cut a great gash in the flesh, and the force of the impact sent Kerrigan sprawling backward at full length. Before he could get to his feet Reilly was on him.

"Yer would, would yer?" he snarled between his teeth, reaching down to twist his fingers into the collar of the prostrate man's rubber coat.

"Oh, yer would, would yer? I'll teach you a few things about guttersnipe, yer damned little scunt!"

He yanked Kerrigan roughly to his feet and pushed him forward, at the same time landing a vigorous kick.

"Go on now, and bust in them deathlights. I'll do for them other two the first time I lay eyes on 'em, shelp me I will!"

"Don't be a damned fool any longer than you have to," Reilly yelled at him. "Git your man an' git into them deathlights!"

He took a step toward Kerrigan, who slowly backed away. In his retreat he tripped over one of the nails, which had been hung aside in the recent fight to the scuttle. He stopped quickly and picked it up. A sudden blaze of anger and hatred came to his eyes. He looked at the lieutenant like a cornered beast.

"You keep away from me, understand," he said thickly. "Don't you come a step nearer. Keep back!"

His voice rose to almost a scream; he swung the nail threateningly above his head.

Reilly caught his breath in a great gasp. "What?" he yelled. "What's this? Would you be tryin' mutiny on me?"

He drew back a step, lowered his head, and hunched his shoulders, as if he intended to rush the man before him; but at that moment a voice shouting stridently through a megaphone from a roof across an intervening alley drew the attention of both belligerents.

"Get off that roof!" it bellowed. "Get off that roof! It's going down in a minute!"

Reilly sprang at the man facing him, swung him about, and shoved him on before him.

"Run for the tank!" he roared above the din; "it's our only chance!"

Stumbling blindly, choking, gasping for breath, the two men pushed across the roof, gained the tank, and scrambled up the footholds on its side just as the remainder of the roof went crashing down.

They reached the top of the tank, swung themselves over the side, and clinging desperately to the edge, lowered themselves into the cooling water, which, fortunately for them, nearly filled the tank.

The heat from the blazing pile below was terrific. Moreover, it was only a question of time when the steel supports of the tank would warp and twist and the whole thing topple over into the inferno below them. For a time they clung there, breathless, silent, spent. Reilly was the first to speak.

"We'll be goin' over in a few minutes. The supports of this thing will warp and let us down," he said with the calm of despair.

"Sure," said Kerrigan simply. His voice was quite as steady as Reilly's. From the street far below came the labored puffing of pumping engines. It sounded plainly even above the roar of the flames. Reilly's hands closed convulsively on the edge of the tank.

"Oh, my God!" he groaned involuntarily.

Beside him Kerrigan moved uneasily in the water.

"I'd like to get out of this," he asserted stolidly.

There was something so very matter-of-fact in the tones that Reilly burst into raucous laughter—the harsh, grating laughter of a man who is about to die horribly, and who knows it.

It seemed to nettie Kerrigan. "There ain't nothin' funny about it," he said. "I mean it. I want to get out of this; an', what's more, I want to get you out, too. I wouldn't give a damn to get out without you."

Reilly seemed not to have heard. To him, Kerrigan's talk was but his responsible babbling. Now and then a faint, far-off human voice drifted up to them, and Reilly bit his lips until the blood came.

Suddenly Kerrigan began to thrash about. He lifted his chin to the level of the tank's edge and looked up steadily for a time. Then he gave a grunt of satisfaction and lowered himself to his former position.

"Say, maybe there's a way, after all," he burred hopefully. Reilly made no reply.

"Just look at that wire cable up there," Kerrigan chattered on. "It runs right above the middle of this tank, and see that plank across the top of the tank over at the farther side. Now, if we could get up on that plank and get hold of that cable—"

"Oh, hell!" Reilly interrupted disgustedly.

"Come on," Kerrigan persisted. "We might just as well make a try."

He began to pull himself up along the edge of the tank, and instinctively Reilly followed him. They reached the place where the plank lay across the top. Kerrigan scrambled on to it and helped Reilly up after him.

They stood panting on the narrow board. The heat, swelling up in great waves from the fire below, scorched their faces and nearly blinded them. Some feet above their heads swung a heavy wire cable. Its long loop dangled from a bracket on a roof on one side of them to a similar bracket on a roof across the alley.

Kerrigan kicked off his heavy boots and threw aside his rubber coat.

"Hold steady, now," he cautioned Reilly. "We'll make a try for it."

With the ease of an acrobat he mounted Reilly's shoulders, but, reaching upward at full stretch, the cable still dangled just beyond his grasp. Reilly, watching intently, groaned, but Kerrigan was by no means at the end of his resources.

"Give me your belt," he demanded, scrambling down from his precarious perch and standing beside Reilly on the board. Reilly unlocked his heavy ax-belt and Kerrigan stamped it about his own waist.

Once again he mounted Reilly's shoulders and stood there poised for a moment, estimating the distance to the cable.

"Hold tight now, will yer?" he shouted. "I'm goin' to jump for it."

Reilly was aware that the man on his shoulders had assumed a crouching attitude; then suddenly there was an upward spring, the recoil of which nearly sent him staggering into the tank. He lifted his eyes to see Kerrigan clinging triumphantly to the cable. "All right," the latter called down to him, "climb up my legs, an' when you get 'em, climb up till you can get hold of the ax-belt."

Reilly's leap was successful. He caught Kerrigan's dangling legs, and slowly, painfully, worked his way upward, bit by bit, until his fingers closed firmly on the heavy belt about Kerrigan's waist.

"Hang on hard," Kerrigan panted. "If the cable don't bust we'll get across."

Inch by inch with Reilly's dead weight dragging at his belt, Kerrigan worked his way out on the cable toward the roof across the alley. Painfully almost imperceptibly they advanced along the sagging wire.

Once in that rickety journey, when Kerrigan paused for momentary rest, Reilly voiced his doubts as to the ultimate success of the venture.

"You'll never make it, Kerrigan," he pined; "leastways, not with me hangin' on to you. I'd best leave go the belt an' give yer a show. It'll be one of us that goes out, then, at any rate."

"You hang on an' keep your blamed mouth shut!" gasped Kerrigan as the journey along the cable began again.

For untold ages—so it seemed to the two men—they dangled in mid-air, like some ungainly insect on the thread of a spider's web. Kerrigan's arms were numb and nerveless, the pounding of his heart nearly suffocated him, and a red mist swam before his eyes.

Time and again he was sorely tempted to loose his hold on the wire and end it all. Yet always he worked his way, slowly and with infinite agony toward that roof across the alley.

At last he heard a great commotion just below him. The dragging weight on the belt suddenly ceased.

His first thought was that Reilly had dropped to the pavement, and a dull anger pierced the torture of his mind; but looking down, he found that they had gained the roof, and that Reilly had dropped into the waiting arms of a pair of hosemen.

Three other hosemen caught Kerrigan as he fell. He staggered to his feet and shook them off.

"Where's Reilly?" he demanded feebly, struggling from the restraining arms. "Let me at him, will you? I got somethin' to settle with him. 'Twas for that I brought him out o' that hell over there. Aw, show me where he is, can't you? I don't mind the smash he gave me with the helmet, but he kicked me."

The tears were streaming down his smoke-blackened face. He babbled pitiously like an angry child. "He kicked me. He kicked me."

Reilly came pushing his way through the hosemen, but Kerrigan had sunk to the roof in a huddled heap and lay there exhausted.

Gives the Old Gentleman Away. Pansy Pyett objects strongly to the way ferry uses the English language. His grammar is so uniformly correct as to show that he doesn't go to theaters or cabarets or any place.

Why the Ed. Fied.

"Colonel Sillster celebrates his silver wedding tomorrow, having been married since October 1, 1834."—Edmonton Bulletin.

Washing 'Em In a Glass Now.

What has become of the old-fashioned help who used to manœuvre her teeth with a toothpick?—Dallas News.

PETS BELOVED BY SAINTS

Dr. Douglas Hyde, in Series of Lectures, Deals Interestingly With Medieval Irish Lore.

Dr. Douglas Hyde recently delivered a series of lectures—in the Alexandra college, Dublin, dealing with medieval Irish lore. He told anecdotes about the Irish saints and their love of birds and beasts. He traced the love of animals by people in different periods and in different countries. Even the Irish pagans had their pet animals, says Mr. Dunham Ashton.

He took the three Irish saints, St. Patrick, St. Bridget and St. Columcille, and spoke of their affection for their pet animals. St. Patrick's kindness to the fawn was well authenticated, and the fawn returned the love to his master.

St. Bridget had her pet dog, a most faithful animal. She also loved birds, and the birds, especially domestic fowls, loved her in a remarkable manner.

The crane was St. Columcille's pet, although his love for dumb animals surpassed that of the other saints. It was recorded in the life of the saint that dumb animals, too, were in love with him, especially birds, and that some of the latter followed him from Ireland to the island of Iona. There was, in proof of the love of animals for the saint, the story of how the horse went on the bosom of the saint the night before he died.

Dr. Hyde mentioned a large number of other saints, Irish and Latin, about whom he told stories, showing their love for animals, making special reference to St. Kevin, St. Compall, St. Molma, St. Moling, who had made friends of wolves, foxes, partridges and herons.

FELL TO ROOSEVELT'S SPEAR

Big Devilfish a Victim of the Colonel's Love of Sport, Either on Sea or Land.

The fame of the late Col. Theodore Roosevelt as a big-game hunter is well known, but he was equally as adept at killing big fish of the sea, according to Russell J. Coles, noted big-fish killer. Attracted by one of Coles' articles about killing the devilfish, the colonel applied to him for instruction in the art. After taking several land lessons, using a spile with which he saw an African kill a lion, he finally became expert, and Mr. Coles formed a party to hunt the devilfish off the coast of Florida, in Punta Gorda, March 25, 1917. "There the colonel killed his first devilfish, hitting the huge creature, which weighed many tons, just two inches from the spot indicated on a drawing by Coles, and driving the spear two feet four inches through the heaviest and hardest structure of the fish. The colonel was standing on the cab of a small boat traveling nine miles an hour, and the fish was coming toward the boat at the rate of 10 or 15 miles an hour, swimming about four or six feet under water. That the colonel missed his aim the fish would have been able, with one of its side fins, to upset the boat and drown the fishermen. An hour after his first catch the colonel killed a second devilfish, which was the second largest devilfish ever killed. Mr. Coles is a scientist who has hunted devilfish for more than 20 years.

Auberge du Pigeon. Strasbourg, French once more, is unfolding like a rose to the sun. The old life has begun again, as it was lived before the interruption in 1871. Houses are throwing open their shutters and hanging up once familiar signs. One of them, the Pigeon Inn, one of the glories of Strasbourg with its painted wood carvings, its old windows and curious ship decorations, has reopened its doors. It was built in 1381 and began its career under the sign of "An Pigeon." Then later the sign changed to "An Pigeon Blanc" and for two centuries the inn was the rendezvous of the university students. After 1870 the sign was taken down, the Pigeon Blanc's hospitality ceased and the house became the headquarters of a Roman Catholic society. The days of its ecclesiastical importance are happily over. The inn becomes the "Pigeon Blanc" once more, opening a new chapter of its long history under true Alsatian management.—Christian Science Monitor.

Rather Warm in the Deepest Well.

The deepest well in the world is six and one-half miles southeast of Fairmont, W. Va., drilled by the Hope Natural Gas company of Pittsburgh. It is 7,570 feet deep. The well had to be abandoned because the drilling tools stuck in the drill hole, the cable parted and left the tools and 4,000 feet of cable to the hole.

C. E. Van Orstrand of the United States geological survey, informs the Scientific American that the temperature at 7,000 feet was 172 degrees F., and the rate of increase was one degree in 51 feet. At this rate the boiling point would be reached at about 10,000 feet below the surface.

The Skeleton at the Feast.

My brother's wedding took place at his bride's home, which was next door to us. A telegram came to our house and the delivery boy was told my brother was next door. And arriving when we were at the dinner table, my brother, thinking it was words of congratulation, opened it and gave it to the best man to read. He stood up and read aloud: "Send money you owe me, need it at once."—Lloyd Exchange.

Modernized Grammar.

The teacher of a New Hampshire school was one day examining a few of her select pupils in grammar. "Stand up, Johnnie, and make me a sentence containing the word 'scholar,'" she said, pointing to a small boy. Johnnie paused as if in thought, then with a flash of triumph on his face, replied: "Last week father had five horses, but yesterday he sold 'em!"—Boston Post.

Newport & Providence Street Ry Co.

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—8.50, 9.10, 9.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

SPELLS DEATH OF PERFECT WOMEN

Famous South Sea Dances Are
Now a Drunken, Degraded
Raub.

LIVE IN AN ALLURING EDEN

Remnant of Marquesan Race Is Be-
yond Redemption—French Can
Only Allow Natives to Die Off
as Speedily as Possible.

Washington.—"There can be no doubt that today this drunken, diseased, riddled remnant of the Marquesan race is beyond redemption and all the French colonial administration can do is to put into its present policy of humane supervision and let the natives die off as speedily as possible."

Such is the pathetic epitaph, written by John W. Church, in a communication to the National Geographic society, of a people whose women were pronounced the most beautiful in the South Seas, whose dances were the most joyous, whose tattooing was a fine art and whose island home was an alluring Eden before the white man came.

"To describe the dusky, graceful Marquesan as she unquestionably was, will, I fear, lay me open to the charge of exaggeration," writes Mr. Church.

Attractions Beyond Compare.

"When a woman possesses beautiful, lustrous hair, blue eyes, perfect teeth, a slender, graceful form, a skin of velvet texture and unblemished surface, and these physical attractions are combined with a vivacity of spirit and action exaggeration becomes difficult and unless all characteristics of the island have for several centuries agreed to deceive the world such was the Marquesan, and so she is today when sickness has not diminished her charm.

"I doubt seriously if a more carefree or contented maiden ever existed. Her domestic duties were light and unobtrusive. The furnishings of her thatched shelter consisted of a few pandanus sleeping mats—nothing more. Outside on the stone platform was an ornament of bowls, crudely carved by the men in their intervals from warfare. These held poi-poi, fish, fruit or whatever of food might be prepared for the only daily meal.

"Then there were dainty coconut shells, ground thin and polished by rubbing on stone under water, often carved, which held the coco oil and other preparations for the toilet, dear to the heart of the Marquesan.

"I have mentioned the use of coco oil by the Marquesan. Probably no race ever attained a greater skill in the art of massage—certainly none ever practiced it more constantly. The oil was obtained by filling large wooden bowls with the meat of broken coconuts and placing them in the sun. Into the oil thus drawn the intensely fragrant blossoms of pua or the seeds of the spiky, aromatic lime were thrown, scenting it with a delightful perfume.

Much Time Spent at Toilet.

"Men and women alike were daily massaged with this scented oil, every muscle being gently manipulated, with a skill seldom found in a modern massage. Usually two or three hours were required for the operation. At its conclusion the skin was like velvet in texture, without a trace of oiliness. They treated their hair in a similar manner and the wonderful, lustrous tresses were probably due to the attention given them in the use of coco oil and massage.

"Beyond the preparation of the single daily meal, her massage and such tapa or mat making as desire or necessity prompted, the life of the Marquesan was devoted entirely to pleasure.

"The marriage of the Marquesan maiden to the youth of her choice was an interesting ceremony. A home for their occupation was built by their friends and the various necessities for conjugal happiness placed therein.

"The maiden was taken to charge by several young matrons, to be massaged with perfumed oils and her hair and body decorated with wreaths and garlands of flowers. The youth was assigned to the ministrations of two other women, who rendered him a similar service, besides smoking him thoroughly with the fumes of sandalwood. At the appointed time the seated and garlanded pair were escorted by the village to their fate, or hut, where the king with much ceremony declared them tapu for two weeks.

"For the period of the tapu none might speak to them or in any way disturb their honeymoon. Food was left each morning on their terrace, together with baskets of flowers to be woven into wreaths and garlands by the happy couple."

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

HER LITTLE TRICK A FAILURE

Situation That Rather Mortified Indi-
ana Miss Saved by Genes and
Tact of Her Companion.

It had come all the way from Chicago, to the Teire Haute young woman was anxious to purchase him in style. Glad to her best dress she accompanied him to a hotel for dinner and then afterward to a picture house for the afternoon. But her joy had one rap when just before she started away from the home mother contemplated her to buy a point of cheese while she was downtown. And after she saw the very modest costume of the young man she hated that dress more than ever.

"He'd be provoked if I carried a greasy package along the street home," she thought, "but, still I have to get the cheese or mother will be angry."

They left the moving picture house and the young woman told of her next errand—a visit to one of the large department stores. "I have to get some cream and other toilet goods," she said, when they had reached the store. "You wait here and I'll be back in a minute."

As while the young man strolled up and down in front of the store, she bought the cheese, having it put into a fancy sack so that the package would resemble beauty preparations. Then, happy over her own ingenuity, she slipped out to meet the girl. "Well stop at the drug store for a soda and then we'll go home," he suggested.

They stopped at the drug store, care-fully the young woman deposited the sack of cheese on the empty chair opposite the young man so that he would not obtain a whiff of its contents. Gladly she went on with her conversation until some one touched her on the shoulder. "Lady, a lady's voice said, 'that fat has got your cheese out in the middle of the floor.'"

Horror-stricken, she turned to see a large cat happily eating the large wedge of cheese. She also noticed that her companion had heard and seen the man and the cat. She moistened her lips to speak but he spoke first: "If more girls would use such beauty preparations as that," he said, smilingly, "they wouldn't find husbands so hard to get."—Indianapolis News.

Halfless M. P.'s

Among the changes noticeable in this house of commons is the absence of the hat when members are in the house itself. Formerly hats were universally worn when members were seated or in the lobby. Only the whips were hatless in the lobby that marked them out from the others. Now nearly the only members who still retain their headgear—the glossy silk top-hats—Mrs. M. Chamberlain and Mr. Frederick Bantary. Both make great play with it. Mr. Frederick takes his hat when a minister answers one of his questions or when, in the fencing phrase, he is touched in debate. The chamberlain of the exchequer takes his off when he rises to speak and puts it on the table in front of him, and when listening to a speaker sits with it well forward over his eyes and his feet planted high up on the side of the table.—London Morning Post.

Weak of Fasting Advised.

Physicists in Pennsylvania, physicians are advising a fast of one week to cause a reduction in food prices. The physicians state that anyone above sixteen can fast a week with beneficial results and that a half-million dollars would be saved by Fayette county folks in that time.

The physicians suggest that only water be taken in the six-day fast. In discussing the proposed fast, a physician said:

"Such a fast will positively not injure anyone. I would be willing to undertake a trial fast of a week simply to demonstrate the feasibility of the plan and its beneficial results physically. Water, of course, is to be taken, but, thank heaven, that costs little. If there are any persons who desire to join me in a trial fast I am willing to start any time."

Belgians Retain Old Customs.

When the Germans invaded Belgium, several of the fleeing families sought refuge in Sinten Island, New York, says Popular Mechanics magazine, where they have settled permanently, adopting many American ways, of course, but clinging to certain home-land customs which are of much interest to their neighbors. One of these is the use of dogs as draft animals. Dog teams are hitched to two-wheel carts, loaded with milk or vegetables, which are made like hundreds of others to be found in Belgium. The animals wear muzzles of special design, which do not interfere with eating and drinking. A special collar, made in part of pronged egg-shaped units, is used in training the dogs to work.

Recognize God's Guidance.

The hand of the Lord is to be recognized officially in South Africa. A resolution unanimously passed the provincial council at Pretoria, calling on the government to amend the South African act in such a way that it clearly appears therefrom that the guidance of the Lord is acknowledged in all matters of the Union of South Africa.

Boys Discovered Cavern.

Boys snooping around at Lock Haven, Pa., found a hole fifteen feet wide and twelve feet deep extending under the state road near the Clinton Country club. They could hear water running, and it is thought that the cavern, unsuspected by those who use the road, had been made by the out-break of a large spring from an underground stream.

"It is easier to find a baby than a house in Sydney now," reports the Bulletin of that Australian city, containing thus: "Writer knows a young bride who went to live with her mother pending the discovery of a suitable residence. She has two infants now and is still living with her mother."

WORK OF PLANT INVENTION

His Skill Produces Variations That
Nature Would Require Thousands
of Years to Accomplish.

With a watch glass and a fine needle's hair brush the plant inventor performs miracles. He causes more changes in six generations than Nature, unaided, would produce in 10,000 years. Two plants may be growing in his garden, native of countries separated by continents. Their structure, habits, hereditary tendencies and identities have been preserved through thousands of years. The plant inventor takes the pollen from one, transfers it to his watch glass, carries it to the other, and from the glass transfers it to the bloom. The resultant seed is sown. The new plants may resemble one plant or the other, or they may be like neither. There are thousands of deep-pink flowers for one success in the work.

Luther Burbank chose one seedling out of 65,000 when he invented the plum-berry. The rest were remorselessly destroyed. The new plum-berry is a cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, but has a fruit much larger and sweeter than either. Mr. Burbank has produced 300,000 varieties of plants, 12,000 peaches and nectarines, 500 almonds, 5,000 walnuts, 4,000 apples, 2,000 pears, 2,000 pines and thousands of different kinds of berries, flowers and vegetables in equal proportion.

WEALTH IN BAMBOO GROVES

Their Cultivation in the Southern States Is Expected Soon to Be a Recognized Procedure.

One thinks more readily of an American farm with a wood lot than of one with a bamboo grove, but bamboo groves may yet become common in the southern states. If the idea of "planting the farmer" in the desirability of planting them makes reasonable progress, it will be a new idea to the farmer, and he will have to think it over. Mention the country has one important bamboo grove flourishing in the state of Georgia, where it stands in the custody of the United States department of agriculture, to serve as an object lesson. The young bamboo shoots provide an early spring vegetable, said to have a flavor much like that of sweet corn, and the stalks have a wide range of uses which should make a bamboo grove profitable. It is worth the farmer's consideration, for example, that millions of small canes are yearly imported from Japan, and bamboo poles made out of them, for which the United States pays annually about \$5,000,000.

Hard to Account for Figures.

Statistics have recently been published in Germany which are so striking that the Medical Record's Geneva (Switzerland) correspondent says they "need explanation." It is stated that for every 1,000 boys born in the later years of the war, 1,099 girls have been born. Before the war the ratio was 1,000 boys to 1,023 girls. "Nothing," writes the correspondent, "is known with certainty as to the conditions that determine sex in the human species, but there is quite a large amount of evidence in support of the generalization that during wars and famines, when the conditions are generally adverse, especially with regard to nutrition, the proportion of male relative to female births increases. If there is any foundation for this generalization, then we must conclude either that the figures are wrong or that Germany was slightly well nourished during the war, or else that some entirely unknown influence was at work."

Koran Brought Up to Date.

It is not surprising that most of the Arab population should be illiterate since the language used in writing and printing is literary Arabic, the very same in which the Koran was composed 12 centuries ago. It has been preserved intact, while the spoken tongue has gradually changed, as spoken tongues will. Literary Arabic today is about as much like the ancient language as Latin is like French. Ninety per cent of the people do not understand the language in which the books are written.

An interesting experiment has been begun by Rev. Percy Smith, a missionary in North Africa, who is translating the Bible and the hymns of the church into the ordinary speech of the people. Instead of in literary Arabic.—Christian Herald.

New Power Is Wanted.

In the field of research in connection with automobile underwater torpedoes, there needs to be developed a new source of power, said Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, U. S. N., chief of the bureau of ordnance, at a recent meeting of the American Chemical society. The present source is compressed air and the new source must be of greater potential per unit volume and weight and be nearly as safe to handle and store on board ship. Oxygen has been proposed but is too dangerous to handle.

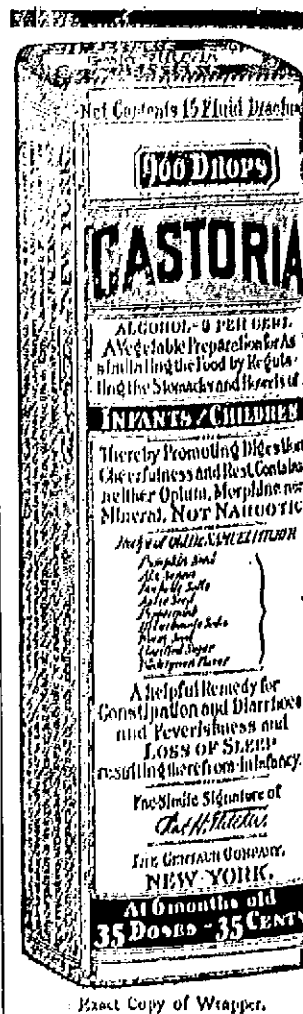
Quite Kenglish, This.

"Hout!" cried the umpire as the wicket keeper made a catch. "Look 'ere," protested the batsman, "it wasn't off my bat, it was off my 'ead."

"Oh!" said the umpire. "My mistake. I heard the ball 'it wood and I supposed it was off the bat."—Boston Evening Transcript.

Musical Instruments of Insects.

Bozzing or humming is mainly due to rapid vibrations of the wings, which often strike the air more than a hundred times in a second, but there is sometimes a special quivering instrument near the base of the wings. Chirping or trilling is due to some sort of "stridulating" organ, one hard part being scraped against another, as the bow on the fiddle—it may be leg against wing.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That
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GOT INSPIRATION AT PIANO

Immortal Melodies Evolved by Masters
While Their Fingers "Wandered
Idly Over the Keys."

A story is told of Mendelssohn to the effect that the charming allegretto figure in the Spring song of his "Song Without Words" came to him on a day when he played with his children at the piano, and allowed them to catch his hands, as they wandered over the keys; and it is a fact that many of our most beautiful musical productions owe their origin to some pointing on the piano.

This is not to be wondered at, for many of our greatest musicians have poured out their hearts' deepest feelings as their fingers have flitted, in a desultory fashion, over the keys, producing corresponding notes and chords to their ever-changing moods; finding at the keyboard a vent for their most thoughts and desires, often meeting with that triumphant response that thus can never diminish.

We can see in the works of Chopin and Schumann a proof that in the piano is the origin of many of their most beautiful productions, while in the great symphonies of the old masters their shape, form, and color have been gained at the piano where their fingers "wandered idly over the noisy keys."

This is not so hard to understand when we consider that the method of composing a melody is, in essence, but the picking out and assimilating some melodic tune to which the harmony is afterward added. From this primitive instinct is ultimately produced the immortal tones of the great musicians.

West Africa Superstition.

In West Africa it is not unusual to see a native crouched over a stream talking to the "Spirit of the Water," and in that country, too, the traveler is unwise who looks behind him at any sudden sound, for he will probably behold a native with the Fangara charm, and will see him bent with a bamboo banner upon a tiny drum held above a live animal. As the traveler looks around the charm is struck, and it is the belief of the natives that, whatever part of the animal is injured, the human victim will suffer in the same region.

Seeing Him Home.

I was coming home from a dance, and I didn't want my escort, whom I had just met that evening, to know where I resided. We were walking down the street and I saw a pretty house. I stopped in front of this house and told my escort that I lived there and was obliged for his attention and kindness in taking me home. A look of bewilderment broke out on his face as he said, "Holy smoke, how do you live there when I live there?"—Exchange.

Concerning the Sabbath.

According to the Bible the Lord created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. As Saturday is the seventh day of the week, the Jews observe it as the Sabbath, as do certain other denominations following the old Moslem law. When Christ said: "The old things have passed away; behold, they are become new," his followers regarded this as a command to change the old order, and they made the day of his resurrection the Sabbath.

Costly Parking Space.

Tired of being taken into court by traffic policemen, because at the time he goes to business his car has to be parked in the street, as day storage is at a premium and access to a public garage at those hours is difficult, Philip Rosenbach, art connoisseur of Philadelphia, has just paid \$10,000 for a stable property which he will convert into a private garage for himself. It is near his place of business.

FISH LIAR WORKS OVERTIME

Here is One Concerning a Salt Her-
ring That Is Challenge to the
Imaginative.

That is the worst of those fish stories. "Herring" always comes along with a better one.

Recently the Evening News told the V. A. D.'s story of the frozen fish that came to life in the cooking pot. Then a correspondent—a naval officer, it should be said—cautiously puts that to shame.

"An interesting experiment was tried some little time ago," he writes to us, "with an ordinary herring."

"The fish was put into a large bowl of salt water and every day a small quantity of water was removed and an equal quantity of fresh was substituted, until eventually the fish lived and thrived in purely fresh water."

"The owner was so pleased with the success of his experiment that he then tried removing a very small quantity of water daily until the bowl was empty, and found that the herring did excellently, entirely without water, and as he was so lively in the empty bowl he had to put him in a cage."

"Here he lived happily, hopping from perch to perch just like a bird, until one day some sudden noise startled him and he fell into his water trough—and was drowned!"

Words and Music.

The value of words is going up. At least in Heaven. There the courts have decided that the artistic value of the words and music of a poem are equal. At present in the United States and Canada the writer of the words of a song gets only a pittance of the royalties on a small area of right at the start.

In England many of the most popular ballads have brought their writers no more than two or three guineas, while the composer goes on cashing his royalty checks for years. What measure publishers apply to the two arts thus combined to make words so much less valuable than music is rather hard to understand. Verse writers might well send a little gold medal to the just-inclined citizens of Heaven who have ruled it a false one.

Unusual Methods Used.

With the end of the war have come many revelations of the unusual methods used by the Germans to spread their harmful propaganda in the countries arrayed against the central powers, and of the clever work which often frustrated their well-laid plans. In one case, mentioned in Popular Mechanics Magazine, what appeared to be an old and worn copy of the works of Homer proved to be a volume of attacks on British rule in India. Only the first few pages of the book were printed with the words of the ancient poet. The remainder, though in Greek type like the beginning, was filled with the dithyramb. The volume was addressed to an educated Hindu capable of translating the Greek into an Indian dialect.

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Russian Bison Exterminated.

What has happened, during the war, to the bison herds of Central Europe? Protected by a ukase of the Czar Alexander, bison still existed in some private parks of Poland and Lithuania, the last of their kind in Europe. Count Potocki's herd was kept in an immense park, and for some time was protected by the Cossacks of the Don. But according to a French writer, M. Grand-Idler, there is no doubt as to their ultimate fate. In 1917 the Bolsheviks thought fitting to include the herd in their policy of extermination. Bison could not be owned by everybody, therefore they must be owned by nobody, and so, in the general anarchy, the famous herd disappeared.

Special Bargains

Call and Watch Wonders.

Completing the best goods and prices in the South, we have a large stock of goods for sale at regular prices. From now on we offer to make every lot of goods and goods, which we have at a low price, to be the best lot to give general satisfaction.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

USE IN ADVERSITY

Generally a Working Out of the
Law of Compensation.

Undoubted Fact That Opposition or
Hardship Tends to Bring Out
the Best There Is in Man's
Composition.

"I wish I could slide along in business as easily as George Keagrove," said John Nelson, as he joined his father in the library after dinner.

"What's up now?" asked his father. "Oh, nothing," replied the son. "Only George has just been appointed assistant general manager of his father's firm. It doesn't seem right for a fellow to have an advantage like that given to him, while fellows like me have to dig for everything they get."

"But that seems to be the way the world is made, John, and the more I see of it the more I'm convinced it's a capital arrangement. I used to feel as you do, but I've lived long enough to see a great many things adjust themselves. There is a law of compensation at work, my boy, and no class has all the advantages. It would be a very poor world if we all slid along as easily as George does."

"What do you mean by that?" asked the son.

"Just this: It takes opposition or hardship, or whatever you please to call it, to bring out the best in us and make us good for anything. You know the old saying, 'It's three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves.' A man goes out in his shirt sleeves and gets his living, but he decides that his children shall have more opportunity than he, so he gives them an education. The sons make money by their educational advantages, and they pass it on to their sons, who have never known the struggle of acquisition. The sons' sons go through it. And so the shirt-sleeve process begins again. It doesn't always happen so, but it happens with sufficient regularity to form the basis of a proverb. The exception proves the rule."

"Yes, but it needn't be so," replied the boy.

"I know that," replied the father, "but there is enough truth in it to prove what I want to say. Even God himself put the Jews through the process of adversity to whip them into shape. It was only about four hundred miles in a bee line across the wilderness. But God made the Jews forty years to get to Canaan, because he wanted to toughen them and make them ready for the conquest, when he got them there. This Bible says he led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near. They would have got there too quickly to stand the hardship. And if they had defeated the Philistines, they would have been unprepared for a still worse enemy; I mean the opulence and plenty of Canaan."

"Men are defeated by easy victories and cheap successes more than by adversity. Miracelli was misled down in the British parliament when he made his maiden speech. But that only toughened his fibre and stiffened his resolve. Grant's reverses were the school in which he learned how to win his later victories. It makes all the difference whether a closed door is a final rebuff or an invitation to battle through. I'm more afraid of a cheap and easy success for you than I am of struggle. If you struggle before you achieve, you will have character to hold you steady when success arrives. The trouble with many persons is that they have no character to go with their acquisitions. It is a case of diamonds on dirty fingers."

"Have you never seen an English pounder flung to pieces on a slippery fall in winter? What it needed was sand, opposition. Friction spelled progress. Even a kite can't rise with the wind. It must ascend against it. Don't spend your time quarrelling with the order of things or fretting about some one else's success. An oak grows in the open, tortured by a thousand storms. The bathhouse plant never knows the glory of the sky."—Youth's Companion.

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FOR SALE AT YOUR DEALER 50 EACH OR 50 PER DOZEN—MADE IN FIVE GRADES, CONCEDED TO BE THE FINEST PENCIL MADE FOR GENERAL USE.

EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY,

New York

The Mercury.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
Office Telephone 151
Home Telephone 1910
Saturday, February 14, 1920

The shortage of coal is getting to be very serious in and around Boston. The schools in many parts of Massachusetts have closed, and much suffering is feared.

How unkind! Burglars, one of the number claimed to be a woman, broke into a judge's home in Baltimore and stole a dozen bottles of gin. What does a judge have the stuff in his house for, is the question.

Senator Reed of Missouri says that the British Empire is constantly increasing its armed forces and that if Britain and the United States should go to war the British navy would wipe out the American navy in 30 hours. Perhaps she could, but we doubt it. At any rate, Great Britain and the United States are not going to war.

General Wood's campaign for delegates to the National Republican Convention is on in full force, and has thus far apparently made more progress than that of many of the other candidates. Wood will make a strong candidate and should be nominated without doubt be elected. The next most prominent candidate just now appears to be Governor Lowden of Illinois. Either Wood or Lowden will make strong candidates and are men whom the people can vote for without reservations.

The census of 1910 showed the following males and females in New England and in the United States.

Maine—Males, 377,052; females, 366,019.
New Hampshire—Males, 216,200; females, 214,282.
Vermont—Males, 182,568; females, 173,388.
Massachusetts—Males, 1,655,248; females, 1,711,168.
Rhode Island—Males, 270,314; females, 272,296.
Connecticut—Males, 563,642; females, 551,114.
United States—Males, 47,332,277; females, 44,639,989.

What the 1920 census will show remains to be seen.

When the whole story of this war is written and all is told concerning American participation in it, it will emphasize the wonderful initiative and bravery of the individual soldier and the astonishing lack of co-ordination in the machinery of the War Department. This co-ordination could have been obtained unquestionably had there been a competent administrator at the head of the Department. The story of the motor transport service and General Pershing's repeated but more or less unheeded requests for its improvement alone sheds searching illumination on the real situation.

WHAT AMERICA NEEDS

America needs a re-birth of Americanism. What does that mean?

America was born amid the tumults of the old world from which it sought escape. America lifted its head after great sacrifice of men and treasure.

American men and women built a temple of freedom founded on human liberty and independence from foreign political entanglements. American heroes and heroines crowned that temple with patriotism, national spirit and protection from enemies without and within.

Since 1916, in some quarters, the Declaration of Independence and the Federal Constitution have lost their influence and power. The principles and beliefs of the fathers of the Republic have been pronounced "old stuff."

No longer is it patriotic or fashionable in some minds to cling to the fundamentals of American citizenship and Constitutional obligations.

"New Freedom," "world brotherhood," "personal liberty," and "free speech and free pen," are the shibboleths of the hour and the tests of Americanism—in some quarters. No longer are American traditions to be praised; they are to be apologized for.

Whatever virtue there may be in any international league it must not eclipse America and American nationality. Whatever measure of need there may be of a world super-government, America must not be permitted to drift.

Americanism is above and beyond party. Nevertheless it is well to measure and credit all parties according to their tendencies and their merit. It is just to all concerned—most of all to America—to admit that the largest contributions to this re-birth of Americanism must come from one hundred per cent. Americans—those who place America above all other countries and who are unwilling to surrender a single atom of American sovereignty or American power which has cost so much.

There is no half-way point between loyalty and disloyalty. Every man and woman living in America must be wholly one or the other.

RUNNING A NEWSPAPER

Probably there is no person who receives so much outside advice as to how his work should be performed as the newspaper man. Few people feel called on to select the minister's text for him. No one tells the lawyers how they should try their cases, or the doctors what medicine should be given to their patients.

If the newspaper man starts out to seek counsel from the public he is at once baffled by the contrary winds of public opinion. One man is sure that the paper should pursue a more aggressive attitude. He would have sinners exposed with flaming editorials, the moral cankers of the community cut out, as with the surgeon's knife.

He would not, personally sign a letter to appear in print making even mild criticisms on local administration. But he considers that the editor can bear on his back the responsibility for the sins of the community.

It often happens, also, that the editor receives a rebuke from the same men who urge a very aggressive policy, because they disagree with some positive expression of opinion that he has made. The moment their pet ideas or interests are trodden upon, an outspoken policy becomes very unwise and inexpedient.

An editor soon learns, if he is worth his salt, that he must go ahead and speak what is in his own mind, regardless whether it is popular or not. If he tries the other way, he soon finds that popularity never sold a paper.

A newspaper that is incessantly knocking gives the outside world but a sour impression of the home life of its community. There is perhaps more honesty in the world than some people realize. There are still a whole lot of people who are not locking every minute for a chance to do somebody. The newspaper that takes a kindly view of other people's mistakes whenever possible may not be so snappy for the immediate moment, but it will have quite as many friends in the long run.

MEETING PROPAGANDA WITH PROPAGANDA

Many business men become almost fearful as they deplore the attack of bolshevik propaganda. Instead of bewailing helplessly this assault on American institutions, they should get busy and repel it by truth and facts and education.

Thousands of wily paid agitators are working to slip their slimy ideas into the minds of men who are well meaning but have no background of education. Meanwhile, the great mass of Americans remain inert, doing absolutely nothing, while these poisonous ideas are being dealt out on the sly.

The newspapers are doing a great deal to educate the people in right thinking along American lines. The movie theaters do something, and they would do more if the government would distribute some good films to convey in picture form the basic truths of American life.

Employers ought to get busy and get closer to their help and counter false ideas. If they have been grabbing profits too selfishly, they should either reduce their prices or share up with their help. They should talk things over frankly with their help, and make it clear that they are disposed to be fair and just.

The masses of the people need to learn some of the basic facts on which American life is founded. If the lazy man can earn just as much pay as the hard worker, there is no incentive to production. Everything will be scarce and cost high. If the man who goes into business and risks capital, is not permitted to make a reasonable profit, the country will not be developed, times will be hard and work scarce. The people are perfectly capable of appreciating these truths, but they won't understand them unless the effort is made to impart them through popular campaigns of education.

THE ONLY OBSTACLE

The recent letter sent by Viscount Grey, special ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, made it perfectly clear just why the reconstruction of the world is being held up. When the peace treaty was being debated in the Senate, the one argument used by the Democratic senators, against the Lodge reservations, was that these reservations killed the treaty.

Now comes Viscount Grey, with a letter which expresses the views of the British foreign office. He is glad to give the United States all the reservations it wants. He feels that the more reservations it makes, the freer it is to do as its judgment dictates, the more it will do to carry out the purposes of the League of Nations.

So today there exists but one obstacle to the League of Nations, and that is the Man in the White House, who is yet too far from health to see things in a normal light. When will his friends insist that he yield to the judgment of the world?

The people demand the right to exercise some control over the greatest constitutional change this nation has been asked to make in the 130 years of its history. No one can doubt that the democratic senators would quickly ratify the treaty if they dared vote as they think.

BLOCK ISLAND

Alton H. Mott

Block Island mourns the loss of one of her ablest and most distinguished sons in the death of Alton H. Mott, which occurred last Saturday forenoon at his home at the New Harbor.

Death was due to Bright's Disease and kindred complications. Mr. Mott having failed perceptibly during the past two years, at which time he suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever. Three weeks ago his condition became gradually worse and it was generally observed that the end was not far distant.

Alton H. Mott was born March 21, 1875. He was the only child of Eliza C. and Samuel D. Mott. His mother survives him, as do his wife and three children. On February 16, 1905, he married Miss Jessie Alberta Ball, daughter of Phoebe M. and Hamilton M. Ball. The surviving children are two daughters, M. Venetia and Bernice G., and one son, Samuel D. Mott.

In political affairs Mr. Mott, always a staunch Republican, was very active. His sense of justice was keen, and due to his intellectual qualifications and sound business ethics, his advice was often sought in the management of Town affairs.

From 1901 until 1905 he served as a member of the Town Council; from 1908 to 1910 he was Assistant Moderator, and from 1910 until the time of his death was Town Moderator.

In 1914 he was elected a member of the Steamboat Commission, a position which he has held continuously ever since.

Mr. Mott was a member of Atlantic Lodge, No. 31, F. & A. M., being raised on March 26, 1904. For four years he served the Lodge as its Master, 1910, 1911, 1912 and 1913. He was also a charter member of Maunisses Chapter, No. 11, Order of the Eastern Star, and served as its Utren from 1913 to 1918.

In the death of Mr. Mott the Masonic fraternity on Block Island loses one of its ablest members. Without exception Mr. Mott was the sole authority on ritualistic Masonry in the town, year in and year out his presence was ever in demand in the Lodge room at all regular and special communications, his failing health alone keeping him away the past few weeks.

Mr. Mott was also a member of Neptune Lodge, No. 26, I. O. O. F., having been affiliated with this fraternity for 22 years. He was also a member of Mohegan Council, No. 16, O. U. A. M., having been a member some 26 years.

Mr. Mott was a charter member of the Block Island Athletic Association and until recently an ardent enthusiast in the welfare work of this organization.

For many years Mr. Mott has been proprietor of the Narragansett Hotel, a well known summer hostelry located near the steamboat landing at the New Harbor. During the late war this property was leased and used by the Government as the office and headquarters building of the Naval Base located on Block Island.

During this period Mr. Mott established and maintained a variety store and canteen near by, which developed to be a popular rendezvous with the 800 boys stationed at the Naval Base.

The funeral services were held at his late residence Wednesday forenoon at 11 o'clock. Dr. Horace F. Roberts of the First Baptist Church officiating. Owing to the effects of the recent blizzard and general snow blockade, the Masonic burial rites were held at the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies at the residence. The remains were then entombed in the vault at the entrance of the cemetery. The bearers were Councilman N. B. Rose, Town Clerk Edward P. Champlin, Dwight Dunn, Giles P. Dunn, Jr. and Frank Payne. Dr. F. B. Husted and Winifred Arnold rendered special music for the occasion.

Block Island has long had the reputation for being one of the most healthful spots in New England, but Deacon Sharp claims that it hasn't anything on Rose Island, Newport. Mrs. Sharp sojourned at the above Island five days last week, and when she arrived home on the Juliette last Tuesday afternoon the Deacon, standing on the dock, failed to recognize her as she vainly waved to him from the deck of the steamer. Capt. Penfold had to effect an introduction.

Making Another Record

Elmer (Good) Dodge, skipper of the "Gertrude D." and his diminutive ship-mate, Arlo Littlefield, are about to be crowned the Haddock Kings. So far this winter they have been high hooks, two-to-one on their competitors who pasture on the deep blue. The crew of the "Gertrude D." have long since abandoned the indoor fishing game.

Weekly Whist Cancelled

As a mark of respect to the memory of Alton H. Mott, a charter member of the Athletic Association, their weekly whist and dance scheduled for last Saturday night was cancelled.

Public Spirit Again to the Fore

The Athletic Association received last Monday a communication from Mr. G. Wright of Hartford, Conn., enclosing a check for \$12, requesting membership cards for himself and Mrs. Wright and donating the balance, \$10, to the Athletic Association's treasury. Mr. and Mrs. Wright spend their summers on Block Island at their cottage at Crescent Beach. Last summer Mr. Wright bought the Block Island House, a once famous summer hostelry.

The Daughters of Liberty held their weekly whist last Monday night in

ATTENTION
BLOCK ISLAND PEOPLE

Beginning Saturday, January 17th, my new Dental Office, located in the Atmore Allen Cottage at the Center will be open for inspection—Your patronage is respectfully solicited—All work positively guaranteed or your money cheerfully refunded.

Eight years experience in some of the largest cities—Modern methods employed—either gas for extraction or my painless injection.—Special Terms—a small deposit and pay when satisfied with work.

Dr. HERBERT THRIFT
DENTAL SURGEON
Telephone 32-R

Mohegan Hall. Although the town's highways were still impassable to vehicles, a sufficient number braved the hazardous footing to put nine tables in play. The whist awards were as follows:

Miss Gertrude Mott, a half-dozen cut glass sherbet glasses; Miss Ida Hall, box of stationery; Miss Ethel Allen, pack of cards; Miss Mary Sh-Field, flashlight; Eugene Millikin, hand painted picture; Consolations, Miss Lella Littlefield, Wilfred Amerault. After the whist refreshments were served and dancing enjoyed.

Dancing Class Re-opened

After being closed for a week on account of the recent blizzard, the weekly dancing class reopened last Monday night at the K. of C. Naval Club under the direction of Mrs. R. A. Backing of Providence, over thirty of the pupils being in attendance.

New Drive Coming

By decision of a special session of the Board of Directors of the Block Island Athletic Association last Tuesday night, a new membership drive will be put into operation next week. Twelve new members were admitted at the close of the dancing class last Monday night.

10th Market Whist

While the whole State was shivering with temperatures ranging from 1 degree above to 21 degrees below zero last week Saturday night, the young people of Block Island were "killing in" at their usual week-end frolic at the K. of C. Naval Club, the occasion being the tenth market whist and dance of the Athletic Association. In spite of the intense cold the social set were out in force, no less than eleven automobiles being parked outside and at the mercy of old Jack Frost, while 18 tables of whist were assembled in the dance hall. The ladies' parlor was the scene of three tables of pinochle, the participants arriving too late to enter into the whist tournament. One noticeable feature at these gala parties is that no matter what the weather man hurls to the out of door world Secretary Ackerman always keeps the Club under the comfortable influence of Sir John Steam Heat, the temperature last Saturday night being 76 degrees throughout the quarters.

For turning in the highest total monthly score Miss Mary A. Sheffield was awarded the Grand Monthly Prize, an order on the Island Department Store for \$3.00. A special prize, 5 lbs. of sugar for the person turning in the most number of hands during the evening, was taken by Mrs. Earle Lockwood.

The regular awards for the evening were: Frank Mott, leg of lamb, (34 points); Harold Mott, bag of flour; Millard Mitchell, 5-lb. tin of bacon; Mrs. Champagne, 1 ham; Winfield Conley, market basket; Mrs. Clarence Lewis, flashlight; Horatio Millikin, 5-lb. box chocolates; Mrs. Eugene Millikin, 1 chicken; Consolations, Chester Mott, Franklin Alves.

The Town Council at its regular monthly session granted a permit to Manager Gethro of the Block Island, Newport & Providence Transportation Co., to construct a steamboat dock and landing at the Old Harbor. According to the plans in consideration, the proposed dock will be constructed along the east side of the west wall of the basin. Northwest of the arm of the breakwater a pier will be built out connecting with the dock. According to the provisions of the permit, the fishermen will be privileged at all times to use any portion of this dock. The estimated cost of this project is said to be \$15,000.

American Legion Notes

A temporary meeting of Block Island Post, No. 32, American Legion, was held recently at the K. of C. Naval Club. Although the charter has arrived and an excellent showing was made at this meeting, it was deemed advisable to hold another temporary meeting at the Chequer Club on Thursday night at 7:30 p. m., some of the original petitioners being off the Island, and others for obvious reasons being absent from the meeting. Some half-dozen or more ex-service men who are eligible for membership were in attendance and are desirous of having their names enrolled on the charter. Such action will, of course, necessitate having the charter amended. As this proposition was considered favorably by the original petitioners present, Thursday night's meeting was arranged. Harry Rose was elected temporary chairman of the meeting and George Burgess temporary secretary, the latter being instructed to notify all ex-service men by mail of the coming meeting. Among those present were William Mitchell, Harry Rose, Millard Mitchell, Rufus Willis, George Burgess, George Hoard, Joseph Martin, Shirley Smith and Christopher Champlin.

Home from Hospital

Harbor Master James E. Dewey arrived home last week on the Juliette. Mr. Dewey went to the R. I. Hospital several weeks ago under the care of Dr. George B. VanBenschoten, where he submitted to an operation for the removal of his left eye. For two years Mr. Dewey has been affected with what is supposed to have been fish poison, caused by rubbing his eye with mittens while engaged in fishing—some of the slime from the bait is thought to have found its way into the eye, as a day or two later the member appeared swollen and inflamed and continued treatment with several specialists failed to alleviate the condition. After consulting Dr. Van Benschoten, Mr. Dewey was advised by the latter to have the eye removed before the other eye became infected.

The farmer organizations will not

join the American Federation of Labor in its partisan campaign to elect this year only friends of the trades union movement, according to T. C. Atkinson, representative of the National Grange, which has 700,000 members.

The issue might as well come now as any time. If the little band of organized laborites, headed by Gompers, has got the nation by the throat we might as well know it.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad proposes to build 500 miles of railroad in Canada this year. That is probably more mileage than all the railroads in the United States combined will build. In the present financial condition of the railroads it would be considered a reckless procedure to put money into new construction.



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C. Feb. 14, 1920

Warm waves will reach Vancouver about Feb. 16, 21, 29 and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Feb. 16, 22, 27; plains sections, 17, 23, 28; meridian 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 18, 23, 29; eastern sections 19, 24, March 1, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Feb. 20, 25, Mar. 2.

These disturbances will dominate the weather of North America from near Feb. 16 to near March 1. Low temperatures moving eastward near Feb. 16, with about usual ups and downs, will reach the high point near 24 and then start for lower degrees. These conditions will drift across country with each disturbance in about 5 days.

One principal storm wave will prevail during the week centering on Feb. 23, drifting with the disturbance due on meridian 90 near that date and most precipitation of the three weeks, Feb. 10 to 29, is expected during that week.

Precipitation in the cotton states for last half of February will be in spots, difficult to distinguish; some places too much, other places no rain. Generally cooler than usual, although not favorable to early truck but fairly good for winter grain.

Middle provinces of Canada will get fair cropweather except not much precipitation in the valleys of rivers that run eastward. About normal temperatures.

Pacific slope will get normal temperatures and a shortage of rain and snow, except where the moisture, coming from southward, can pass thru low places of the Rockies crest and meet the storms coming from northwest.

Some of the middle northwestern states and parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan are unfortunately located for weather of this month. The high ridges south of the upper Missouri river, the Black Hills, and other elevations south of these sections, cut off the moisture that is trying to get to the storms coming from northwest. But this condition will change.

Fair cropweather is promised to end of February for sections numbered 2 and 4 on Foster's Sectional Cropweather Map.

Of all the absurd, unthinkable ideas brought out by official science that of communication with the people of Mars and Venus caps the climax. By official science I have reference to those scientists in the employ of the government, the universities and the inventors who work for corporations.

They have continually ridiculed the idea that the planets have any important effect on our weather—knowing that government scientists base their forecasts of the tides, for use of our navy and for all ocean shipping—on the relative positions of Sun, Moon and the planet Venus, very much as I base my weather forecasts on the relative positions of Sun, Moon and all the major planets. All these official scientists admit that these heavenly bodies are great magnets, billions of times more powerful than any electro-magnetic machine that man can ever hope to make. Strange that it does not occur to these scientists that the disturbances they hear on the wireless comes from the Moon and planets as they cross their critical magnetic points.

The total casualties in the late war in the American troops were 302,612. Of this number 34,248 were killed in action and 13,700 died of wounds. Among the Rhode Island men there were 1562 casualties and 512 deaths.

Consider the Centipede

It is a fact that a centipede that all centipedes are not harmful bugs. The name centipede is the most common variety of a word used, but there are other varieties of centipede as 100 or 200 legs.

Weekly Almanac FEBRUARY 1920

FEBRUARY 1920											
Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
3	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
6	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
9	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
15	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
17	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
18	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
19	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
20	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
22	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1
23	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3
26	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
27	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
28	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6
29	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
30	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
31	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Full moon, Feb. 4, 1:42 a.m.
Last quarter, Feb. 11th, 3:47 a.m.
New moon, Feb. 13, 1:35 a.m.
First quarter, Feb. 20th, 6:50 a.m.

Deaths

In this city, 6th inst., Charlotte Radburn, widow of David M. Coggeshall.
In this city, 6th inst., at the residence of her son, Patrick J. Fogarty, 12 Calender avenue James Fitzgerald.
In this city, 6th inst., Henry Carter, aged 71 years.
In this city, 7th inst., William Alfred Mills, aged 40 years.
In this city, 7th inst., Raymond Minkler son of Charles E. and Louise Minkler.
In this city, 7th inst., Elizabeth, widow of Patrick Matthews, aged 81 years.
Suddenly, in this city, 9th inst., Edward Cannon.
In this city, 9th inst., Mary Agnes, widow of Charles P. Mason and daughter of the late Daniel and Honora Cronin.
In this city, 10th inst., Arthur R., son of A. Judson and Mary A. Barker, aged 32 years.
In this city, 10th inst., John M. Friend, aged 67 years.
In this city, 10th inst., Susan E., widow of Edgar B. Wood.
In this city, 11th inst., William F. Adams, in his 61st year.
In this city, 11th inst., Joseph H. Munroe, residence Portsmouth, R. I., in his 76th year.
In this city, 11th inst., Irene E., wife of Charles H. Poyton, in his 34th year.
In this city, 11th inst., Samuel H. Wright, aged 35 years.
In this city, 11th inst., Beulah Chamberlain, wife of Thomas E. Hunt, in her 35th year.
In this city, February 12, John Duff, in his 81st year.
In this city, 12th inst., Patrick J., son of Andrew and the late Alice Johnson.
In this city, Mary McDonough, wife of Charles J. McDonough, daughter of Catherine Healey and the late Matthew McDonough.
In Portsmouth, 12th inst., Muriel E., daughter of Robert W. and Ardelia F. Wright, aged 2 months, 23 days.
In Little Compton, 12th inst., Erastus S. Bailey, in his 72nd year.
In the Adelaide, 6th inst., Elizabeth A. Ross, residence 47 John street, Newport, R. I.
In New York City, February 11, formerly of this city, Mrs. Winfield Johnson, aged 23 years.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS
IN TABLOID FORM

Items

WOMEN EXCEED MEN IN JAPANESE FACTORIES

850,000 Japanese Women Work at Average Daily Wage of Ten to Twenty Cents for a Twelve Hour Day.

There are more women in industry in Japan than there are men, according to a statement recently made by the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association.

The world war has brought 850,000 women and girls into the daily grind of industry according to this statement; 30,000 of them little girls under fifteen years of age who work twelve hours a day, that the world may have silk dresses and munitions.

In Tokyo alone, a city of two and one-half million people, there are 100,000 women employed in sixty-two industries and businesses varying from work as telephone operators, clerks, stenographers and bookkeepers to work in silk and other sorts of factories and domestic work.

Each year thousands of these women go back to their homes in the country, broken in health and victims of tuberculosis because of the poor conditions under which they work and live. They are housed in dormitories in the factory compound. These dormitories are frequently unsanitary. The girls work long hours, have no recreation and on finishing their long day go immediately to bed, oftentimes a bed which a girl who works at night has been sleeping in all day.

As part of its world service for women, the Young Women's Christian Association plans to build dormitories in manufacturing towns where girls may live in healthy and healthful physical and social conditions, to send out secretaries who can introduce recreation into the factory compound and direct games and social life.

This is done with the co-operation of the factories' managers and proprietors. One of the most influential of these is Mrs. Suzuki, the most prominent woman manufacturer in Japan, who is owner and manager of a firm which exported \$11,000,000 worth of linen all to America last year.

Recently Mrs. Suzuki decided to employ one thousand women in her offices. She could not find enough well trained ones who established a permanent school where Japanese girls may be trained to enter the business world. The greatest danger ahead of Japan, she says, is in its growing materialism, and Japan's greatest need, the development of her women.

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NATIONAL FRIENDSHIPS

DEPEND UPON WOMANKIND

Japanese Diplomat Says Men Alone Cannot Create International Friendliness.

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International friendship between nations depends largely

upon the friendly feeling between the women of those nations, according to representatives of the Japanese embassy in Washington.

Their theory is that there can be no firm friendship between two nations unless the women of those two countries know and

like one another, as co-operation between nations, as in the state

and in the family, is based on co-operation between men and women.

Therefore, if Japan and America are to have a real, lasting

friendship, to really know and understand one another, the women of the two nations must

learn to play together, to study together and to think together.

The Y. W. C. A. is one of the best mediums for bringing about this friendship between the two

nations, according to diplomatic representatives of Japan, as that organization is teaching Japanese women recreation, showing them

how to enjoy out-of-door life and sports. It is particularly necessary to enjoy and appreciate recreation, they say, since the great

influx of women into industry and business, as Japanese women, formerly so conservative,

are going into business and doing many things which they had never thought of doing before the war.

The Y. W. C. A. has been assured the fullest possible cooperation of the Japanese embassy and the Japanese people in making its "World Service program"

for three million dollars to be used for women and girls in the United States, India, China, Japan, South America, Egypt, Siberia, the Near East and Mexico

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Y. W. C. A. TRAINS WOMEN.

Young women students from forty-four states and nine countries—China, the Philippine Islands, France, Bulgaria, Holland, Russia, Armenia, Canada and Mexico—are registered in the National Training School of the Young Women's Christian Association in New York.

They are studying methods of Y. W. C. A. work with a view to taking up positions in Y. W. C. A. work either in this country or in other countries where the Y. W. C. A. is carrying on opening and expanding its

Bank Has Special Right.

There is only one national bank in the United States which does not have "National" as a part of its name. It is the Bank of North America, in Philadelphia. A special act of congress is required to permit a national bank to operate as such without indicating the fact that it is a national bank in its name.

ONE-FOURTH WORLD'S WOMEN IN CHINA

Seventy Per Cent. Employees in Shanghai Cotton Mills Women and Children Working Twelve Hour Shifts.

One-fourth of the women in the world are Chinese—200,000,000 of them. They are going into industry in large numbers to work long hours and for little money.

In Shanghai, for instance, seventy per cent. of the employees in the cotton mills are women and children. Working hours for spinners are from six in the morning until six at night and from six at night until six in the morning. Weavers work from 5:30 in the morning until seven at night and the wages are from ten to twenty cents a day. Hundreds of women are employed in silk flature mills, spinning hour after hour washing cocoons in basins of boiling water in the excessively hot rooms necessary for apartments where the silk is spun.

In Canton alone, there are 150,000 women in factories at a maximum wage of forty cents a day for women and of fifteen cents a day for girls.

As part of its program of world service for women the National Young Women's Christian Association is expected to put on its staff of secretaries in China an expert on industrial conditions who will develop social work in factories, and work to improve conditions for women employees. This work will include the introduction of recreation and social life among the workers and of health lectures and educational classes.

Y. W. C. A. STUDENTS TEACHING IN CHINA

Physical Training School Maintained in Shanghai.

The vast majority of Chinese men remember their mothers as cripples. Many a girl wanders into a mission school who has not had her own feet bound, but has never seen a woman of her own class who could walk, and, therefore, she walks in a most ungainly fashion—scarcely conscious of her natural feet.

The Chinese Medical Association—an Association composed only of Chinese physicians mostly graduates from American and English institutions—have asked the entire educated community of the country to co-operate in better health for the children of China. All the Mission Boards operating in China felt that one of the greatest contributions the Young Women's Christian Association could offer to the health of China would be to establish a normal school for the training of physical directors.

Accordingly, in Shanghai, which is the greatest port in China, the national committee established such a school in 1914. The school has won favor with all educationists, both missionary and government. There have already been nine graduates from this school. Miss Ying Mei Chun, a graduate of the Wellesley School of Physical Education, has been dean of the school. Graduates of the school are scattered from Canton to Peking, teaching with conspicuous success in twelve mission and government schools.

JAPANESE DOCTOR IS Y. W. C. A. OFFICIAL.

Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, treasurer of the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association in Japan. Dr. Inouye has been



Dr. Tomo Inouye of Tokyo, Japan, a delegate to the six-week International Conference of Women Physicians called by the Y. W. C. A.

particularly interested in the public health and recreational plans of her city for some time and is medical inspector for girls in the public schools of Tokyo, as also to several private schools in the city. There are approximately 600 women physicians in Japan now, she says, and 400 women medical students. Dr. Inouye was the only delegate from Japan to the Y. W. C. A. International Conference of Women Physicians, in session during September and October.

Lines to Be Remembered.

Advice is like snow, the softer it falls, the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind.—Coleridge.

Pigeons Fast Flyers.

It has been shown that pigeons fly almost as fast as a seaplane or flying boat.

For Musical Beginners.

Builders of modern flats might well take a hint from a unique feature in Buckland's hotel in Brook street, now undergoing transformation to accommodate the new Guards club. This was a suite of "sound-proof" rooms called the "Hundred suite," after the composer, who lived and died in Brook street, for the use of musically inclined visitors. This admirable arrangement enabled amateurs of such distressing instruments in the hands of the novice as the piccolo or the longpipes to practice without disturbing their fellow-guests.—London Times.

Good Way to Clear Land.

In the novel method of clearing land adopted by a Minnesota farmer, the underground roots are burned away, freeing the stump above ground for use as firewood. At one side of each stump an excavation is made in the ground, and from this a hole is bored through the roots to a stovepipe set upright in the ground on the other side. When a fire is kindled in the excavation, the draft set up through the roots and the pipe causes the roots to be slowly consumed, until the stump may be toppled over quite unharmed.

Barcelona Once Great Seaport.

Until 1492 Barcelona was the New York of the Mediterranean. Its position in the northeastern coast of Spain, actually at about the same latitude as New York city, relatively is to the Mediterranean world what the western city is to Atlantic trade routes. Columbus' voyage was considered a bit of impertinence on the part of the Castilian government to upset the balance of trade in favor of cities in western and southern Spain.

Tax of Idleness.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth part of their time, to be employed in its service. But idleness taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute sloth, or in doing nothing; with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements that amount to nothing. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright, as Poor Richard says.—Franklin.

Allenate's Test.

It is a common thing for an alienist to demand a specimen of handwriting in order to help him determine whether his patient has delusions, is insane, or is carried away by certain emotions or any abnormality. And there is a reason for this. It has been proved many times that there is a distinct relation between the nerves of the brain and those of the hand, so that a man's writing reflects his mental temperament.

Marriage of First Cousins.

First cousins may marry in Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Growth of Cremation Idea.

Available statistics compiled less than a decade ago show that in the United States the total number of cremations had risen to over 60,000 distributed among 33 crematories. The growth of cremation has been very rapid on the Pacific coast. In 1913 a contract was let by the government for the erection of a crematory in the Canal zone.

Darkness Makes Goldfish Blind.

Ognet kept goldfishes for three years in absolute darkness, taking care to give them plenty of room and plenty of food. The result was total blindness; even the rods and cones of the retina disappeared.—New York Herald.

Important News.

Jack's little playmate, Ben, was called home to God, so Jack was told when Ben died. A few nights later when Jack was saying his prayers his mother heard, "And please, God tell Benjie that one of his rabbits died today."

Chinese Engineers Skillful.

Chinese locomotive engineers have the gentlest sense of touch with the airbrake of any in the world. A break in two is almost unheard of, and there is very little damage to cars in shunting on Chinese railways.

An "Elevated" Railroad.

The Utah railroad, from Mack, Colo., to Watson, Utah, a distance of sixty-two miles, runs over the Atchewa mountains, which are over 9,000 feet high, with 75 per cent curves.

Heard in a Cafe.

Impatient Diner—"Waiter, one would think that salad was a woman, from the time its dressing takes."—Boston Transcript.

Sod Filter for Sewage.

French experiments have found ordinary sod an efficient filter for sewage.

Like Game of Chess.

Husband—Always wanting money. It is like a game of chess—nothing but "check, check, check." Wife—But if you don't give it to me it will be still like a game of chess, for it will be "pawn, pawn, pawn."—Pearson's Weekly.

Maggie Pet of Pueblo.

The magpie in Kensington gardens has many friends who attend his daily service. One of so tender a heart that she conceals chicken bones in her muff for his delight was told that an offering of meal-worms would prove irresistible.

She sought this delicacy, but only to learn that it is now unavailable. For meal-worms, as an article of bird-food, came from Germany.

Most of us will hear with sympathy the disappearance of this strange of Humblebees. To the authorities of the Zoological gardens, however, the problem of meal-worm production is said to be a weighty one still unsolved.—London Chronicle.

Painful Accident Amusing.

Shelleyville, Ind.—Spencer C. Mann, living about three miles southwest of this city, was the victim of a painful but amusing accident recently while attempting to prevent a cow from choking to death on a pumpkin which it had eaten. Means put his arm into the cow's mouth and throat in order to pull out the pumpkin which had choked the animal, when suddenly "Brindle" decided to close her mouth, and as a consequence Means received a badly lacerated hand and forearm and cannot use them.

Lies.

Many tell lies in order to deceive us, and many because they themselves are deceived. Some seek to win our favor by false accusations and invent wrongs in order that they may appear angry at our having suffered them. One man lies out of spite that he may set trusting friends at variance; some because they are suspicious and wish to see sport and watch from a safe distance those whom they have set by the ears.—Lucius Annunus Seneca.

Happiness in Serenity.

The thing for us all to do is to be serene and happy, to matter whether we are four and twenty or three score and ten. To take disappointment philosophically, as something that can't be cured and therefore to be endured. To be kind and gentle and generous and forgiving—if we shall resolve upon all that, something better than youth will be ours.—Exchange.

Blunders of Novelists.

Baroness Orczy, in "Petticoat Government," makes the crescent moon rise over the far eastern sky at 11 o'clock on a June evening; and Miss Stevens, in "The Veil," credits her full moon with rising and setting in less than three hours! But, toughest of all blunders, is that created by Miss Marie Corelli, when, in her "Treasure of Heaven," she tells of somebody "bringing home eight Highland bull-buffers from pasture."—London Chronicle.

Why There Are Noxious Perfumes.

Wild things would disappear if we fixed the perfumes of the vegetation to suit our own desires. The things we call noxious are quite as important in the world as the things we have learned to love and enjoy. Something, somewhere, is attracted or repelled by every odor that we encounter out of doors, and the old world wobbles on in bliss because it is so well arranged for the creatures that inhabit it.—George F. Durbin in Columbus Dispatch.

Alcohol From Molasses.

Alcohol is now made from "black strap," a very cheap and common grade of molasses which comes from the West Indies.

Alcohol From Moss.

A Swedish syndicate is planning to distill alcohol spirit from white moss, there being enormous quantities of it available.

Ancient Football.

China played football long before Japan, so long ago that the football was stuffed with hair until the fifth century, when the ingenious Chinese thought of inflating it.

One Reason for Golf.

A considerable amount of golf is played principally for the reason that some women think their husbands look well in knickerbockers.



Luxuriant Hair Promoted By Cuticura

Cuticura kills dandruff, stops itching, the cause of dry, thin and falling hair. Treatment: Gently rub Cuticura Ointment with the end of the finger, on spots of dandruff and itching. Follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. Repeat in two weeks. Nothing better than these fragrant, super-creamy emollients for all skin and scalp troubles.

Cuticura Talcum Powder

Do not fail to test the fascinating fragrance of this exquisitely scented face, baby, dining and hair perfuming powder. Delicate, delightful, distinguishes it from the person a charm incomparable and peculiar to itself. For sample of Soap, Ointment and Talcum form, address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 167, Malden, Mass." Sold everywhere at 25c each.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF		Reserve District No. 1	
The National Exchange Bank		At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business on Dec. 31, 1919.	
RESOURCES		Dollars Cts.	
1. A. Loans and discounts, including redemptions, (except those shown in b and c)	\$511,442 89		
Total loans	\$511,442 89		
2. Foreign bills of exchange or drafts with endorsements of this bank, not shown under item d, above (See item 15 c)	\$511,442 89		
3. Overdrafts, secured, from—			
a. U. S. Government securities owned	2,217 19		
b. Deposited to secure circulation U. S. bonds per	100,000 00		
c. Valued to secure U. S. deposits (See item 15 c)	100,000 00		
d. Owned and unpledged	6,725 21		
Total U. S. Government securities	207,925 21		
4. Other bonds, securities, etc.			
a. Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	50,000 00		
b. Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	120,911 09		
Total bonds, securities, etc.	170,911 09		
5. Stock of Federal Reserve Bank, (50 per cent subscription)	100,000 00		
6. Value of banking house owned and unencumbered	22,816 00		
7. Furniture and fixtures	22,816 00		
8. Cash in vault and not amount due from national banks	25,000 00		
9. Cash on hand and in same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 16)	6,919 27		
10. Total of items 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17	111,830 00		
11. Total of items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12	5,000 00		
12. Interest earned but not collected—Approximate	6,169 51		
Notes and bills receivable not paid due	1,172,807 44		
Total			
LIABILITIES		Dollars Cts.	
13. Capital stock paid in	100,000 00		
14. Surplus fund	65,000 00		
15. Undivided profits, interest and taxes paid	37,355 63		
16. Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	37,355 63		
17. Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximate)	2,188 87		
18. Net amounts due to national banks	97,200 00		
19. Net amounts due to banks, bankers and trust companies (other than included in item 18 or 20)	6,070 96		
20. Certified checks outstanding	72,781 01		
21. Total of items 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21	1,021 46		
22. Demand deposits other than bank deposits subject to reserve (deposits payable within 30 days)			
23. Individual deposits subject to check	636,269 77		
24. Certificates of deposit due in less than 90 days, either than money borrowed	18,254 75		
25. Dividends unpaid	6,028 00		
26. Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits subject to reserve items 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29)	651,552 52		
27. Bills payable with Federal Reserve Bank	100,000 00		
Total	1,172,807 44		

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
County of Newport, Sd.
I, George H. Proud, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1920.
PACER H. HAMAN,
Notary Public.
CORRECT—Attest:
JOHN T. HAIRE,
WM. H. LANGLEY,
WILLIAM R. HARVEY,
Directors.

The Savings Bank of Newport			
NEWPORT, R. I.			
	Jan'y 1919	Jan'y 1920	Increase
Deposits \$11,021,114.96	\$11,502,597.68	\$481,482.72	
G. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.			

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Candlestick for Campers.
The bracket of a candlestick designed for campers terminates in barbed points to grip a tree trunk or other upright support.

Menace to Locusts.
Locusts in Algeria have found a dangerous enemy in a fly which follows them and lays its eggs where they lay theirs.

FOSSIL SEARCH NEEDS EXPERTS

Scientific Expeditions Made Up
of Men Who Are Trained
Geologists.

AMATEUR RUINS SKELETONS

American Museum Hunters Are Under
Direction of Curator of Fossil
Vertebrates—Search Is Serio-
us Work.

Washington.—The expedition of the American Museum which for several months has been searching for the skeletons of ancient animals in a sandstone quarry at Agate, Neb., has discovered many bones of the little rhinoceros. The deposits containing these bones have been cut into blocks which will be shipped to the museum, where the bones will be placed on exhibition. The little rhinoceros, or *Oligotherium*, as he is scientifically called, was about the size of a half grown calf and roamed at large during the eocene period. He had two horns side by side in front of the skull instead of one or of one behind the other. The expedition has been working under the direction of Dr. William D. Matthews, curator of fossil vertebrates at the museum.

Few persons have any idea of the vast amount of care and work that a large scientific institution takes in planning and preparing for an expedition which seeks the remains of these ancient beasts in the hope that they will shed additional light on the dim and distant evolutionary periods of an early world. They have various objectives in view. Sometimes they are planned to fill in a gap of scientific knowledge.

Must Know Many Things.

It may be desirable to know what animals inhabited a particular region which has remained unexplored, or to find out what kind of animals lived in a particular geological epoch, or to trace the ancestry of some species of animals back to geological times. A scientist setting out on such an expedition must have as a preliminary a general knowledge of geology, and of the geology of the region which he is to explore. He must be acquainted with the areas where the formations of the geological period he is to visit are to be found. He needs to have many records of fossils that have been discovered in the past. Scientific institutions have many observations of the occurrence of fossils in regions in which they are interested.

One of the most remarkable fossil birds ever discovered was brought to light three years ago in the Big Horn basin in an area which had been thoroughly explored by fossil hunters since 1891, and yet practically no trace of this great bird known as the *Diatrypa* had been found there.

American museum explorers have gone over many old stamping grounds which had been searched again and again, and have discovered something new.

It is important that such kind of prospecting and mining be done by trained men. An inexperienced man who undertakes to remove such skeletons is pretty sure to ruin them, and the chances are that he will render them entirely worthless.

To become a successful collector, it is not so much a matter of the technique of collecting as it is a practical field knowledge of formations. The collector must have a trained judgment in order to know what prospects are worth investigating, and how best to go about it. It is for this reason that the American Museum and other institutions have had to decline offers of voluntary assistance on expeditions.

Four Men Go Together.

Generally speaking, a collecting expedition, Dr. Matthews said, consists of from two to four men. It is not considered good for a man to be alone and take risks. It does not pay to have more than four men, otherwise they are likely to be in one another's way. Expeditions are usually organized at a town or railroad point where equipment may be shipped to them.

In prospecting for fossils each member of the expedition usually sets out in a different direction in the morning. He takes with him his lunch and a canteen of water, and explores as much ground as he can before nightfall. He is intent on finding what appears to him a good prospect on which to begin work.

The instructions always issued to such expeditions are not to take risks. Yet the collector in his zeal and enthusiasm for his work would scarcely be human if he followed these instructions to the letter, and he frequently takes risks of many kinds. In such expeditions of the museum it is not recalled that any of their men have been dangerously injured. They have had, to be sure, attacks of mountain sickness which is a sort of fever.

Looking for fossils is a serious work. The prospecting must be carefully done. If a big skeleton is to be removed a good deal of digging is required, and this must be done with extreme care. Sometimes it is necessary to blast a ledge. The work of "prospecting a specimen" is anything but easy. Big specimens must be removed in several blocks, and great care must be used in handling them and in preparing them for transit as they frequently must travel from 1,000 to 3,000 miles to reach their destination.

Japa Uniform in Size.

The striking uniformity of size among the Japanese is illustrated by the fact that measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variations exceeding two inches in height or twenty pounds in weight.

SILVER DOLLARS TO ORIENT

Exports Decided Upon by Government
to Stabilize American
Exchange.

Washington.—Silver dollars are to be exported by the government to the Orient and countries elsewhere having the silver monetary standard to stabilize American exchange. An arrangement has been consummated between the treasury and federal reserve board whereby silver dollars will be released for export to countries that have a balance of trade against the United States and where the dollar is below parity.

This action will save the gold surplus of the country and will save the gold supply for the gold standard countries so seriously in need of metal. Gold going to the Orient never returns, and after the authorities agree, will bring greater results in restoring the dollar to parity.

Use of silver dollars for this purpose will not be permitted to lower the reserve held against silver currency. Silver certificates still can be redeemed in silver dollars at any time on demand. Silver dollars that are free in the treasury will be used for export. They will be delivered against other forms of money to the foreign exchange of the federal reserve board, which will handle the exports through the Federal Reserve bank in New York.

WILL VIEW ALL BEAUTIES

French Claims Right to Feast Eyes on
Charmers From All
Lands.

Paris.—"Men have the inalienable right to feast their eyes upon the feminine beauties of all nations."

Such was the reply of the fashionable Epitaph club to the protest against the display of English prize beauties at the Marigny theater, when French women rose in indignation and cried:

"Aren't there enough beautiful women in France?"

"What object is there in beauty unless it is destined to fascinate men?" inquired Maurice de Kolba, speaking on behalf of the club. "From the earliest times a man has never admitted that it is his duty to find his mate within his own country's borders. The boulevardiers of Paris and all France emphatically claim the right to welcome the beauties of all nations."

FRANCE FACES 10 YEAR TASK

Lorraine Plants May Quicken Restoration of Steel Industry of the Country.

Valenciennes, France.—France's steel and iron industry, virtually cut in half by war's ravages, is faced by what engineers estimate to be an eight to ten year task of reconstruction. Details of the problem were related to the correspondent of the Associated Press, who is visiting the devastated regions of France by special government dispensation.

Engineering experts, however, say the country's steel and iron production may be quickened by the mineral mining and metal-treating plants of Lorraine, returned to France under the terms of the Versailles treaty. The seriousness of the loss to the industry by war, nevertheless, is heightened by the great necessity for metal construction throughout liberated districts and the dependence of nearly 100,000 inhabitants of these regions on the blast furnaces and metal mills for a livelihood.

Model Spouse Dies at 101; Stayed Home Every Night

Francis Abbott Bailey of Chicago who died at South Newbury, Vt., a few days ago, was more than one hundred and one years old. He never spent a penny on tobacco or liquor, never was inside of a theater and never spent an evening away from his family. He went to Chicago when it was a little settlement and built a cabin near what is now Palatine, Ill., where he reared a family of 11.

Chicago had a population of about 500 when he first moved there, and Indians were plentiful on all sides.

Team Brings Only \$20.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.—The big slump in live stock prices during the past few months is being strongly reflected in public sales which have been held by farmers of this part of the state. At nearly all sales held recently all kinds of live stock have brought surprisingly low prices, with horses probably the lowest. William Duckett, a farmer living southwest of here, sold a team for only \$20 at his sale a few days ago. Last spring he had paid \$140 for one of the horses. At another sale near this city recently a farmer sold a horse for \$25 after refusing \$95 for the same animal a few days before.

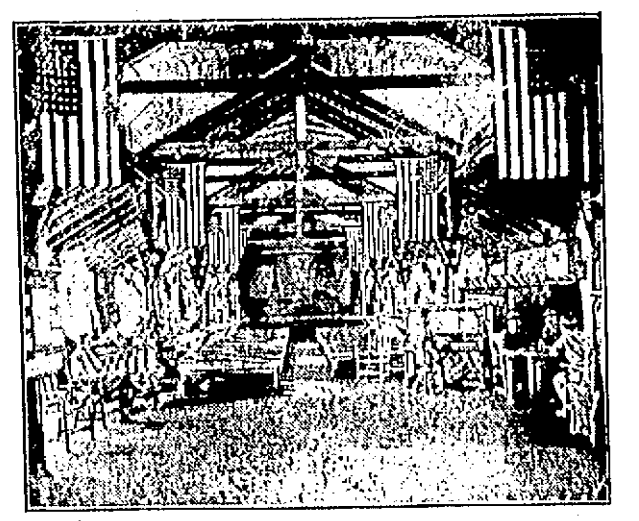
Generations of Heroes.

Seabrook, N. H.—Mrs. Sally Walton, who numbers among her 122 descendants 27 grandsons who fought in the world war and eight who are veterans of the Spanish-American war, celebrated her one hundredth birthday at her home here. Three generations of soldiers met at the reunion, as several of her sons-in-law are veterans of the Civil war.

A Concept of Duty.

There are at the present day but too many who imagine they have perfectly done their duty, because they are kind toward their friends, affectionate to their families, inoffensive toward the rest of the world.—Maxim.

The Enlisted Man's Home



Hut 29 at Camp Devens, Mass. A Typical Interior of "Y" Huts in Home Camps

War Service Secretaries Complete Big Task

Thousands of Ex-Doughboys Avail Themselves of Y.M.C.A. Assistance During Past Year

Boston.—While figures do not tell the whole story of the service that has been rendered ex-service men by the Y. M. C. A., a few statistics of what has been done during the past year by war service secretaries in Massachusetts and Rhode Island will give some idea of the task that was undertaken.

Twenty-seven Associations had special war service secretaries serving under Samuel F. Bumpus, War Service Secretary for Massachusetts and Rhode Island; 35 men in all covering the two states. The high value returned men placed on the advice and cooperation of the Y. M. C. A. is indicated by the fact that 46,857 sought and received information and advice on matters of personal interest. 34,888 attended educational classes, religious meetings and entertainments. 24,573 were assisted in securing their Government or State Bonuses, in adjusting insurance, naturalization papers, travel pay, etc., in which con-

The rapid demobilization of men in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps which began the first of last year precipitated so many sudden burdens as well as opportunities of service upon local Associations that it became necessary to establish a War Service Dept. to cooperate with local Y. M. C. A.'s. For this purpose a special two-State Committee composed of James Logan, H. M. Plimpton, W. R.



ARTHUR E. HOFFMIRE
Executive Secretary Northeastern
Dept. from May to Present Time

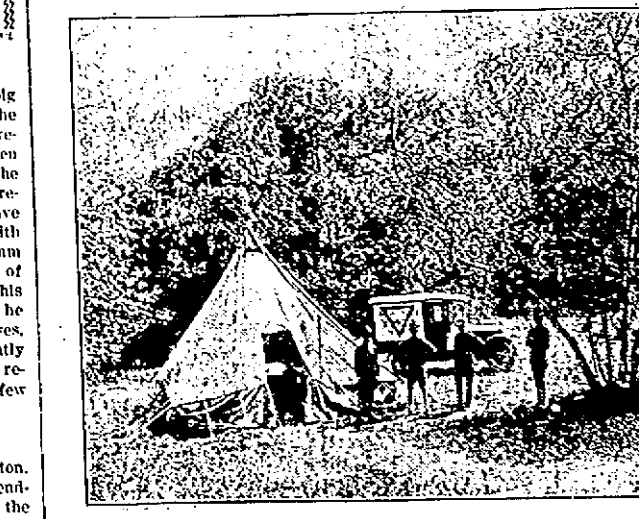
Pratt, F. H. Fuller, and F. P. Shumway was organized operating under Executive Secretary Edward W. Hearne. When Mr. Hearne resigned from the War Work Council to resume charge of State Association activities, his successor, Arthur E. Hoffmire, continued supervision of the work which Mr. Bumpus and his corps so ably carried on.

"Y" SUPPLY BUREAU DID VALUABLE WORK ON BIG SCALE DURING WAR.

Having practically completed its work of supplying the "Y" Army and Navy posts throughout the Northeastern Department the bureau of supplies is reducing the size of its quarters at 584 Washington street, Boston, and operates now as a salvage office only.

No more valuable department was maintained during the war in the work that was necessary "behind the scenes," than the bureau of supplies. Hundreds and thousands of postal cards, millions of sheets of writing paper and envelopes, and a vast volume of innumerable other supplies went out from this department to the service huts in camps and naval stations all over New England.

Y. M. C. A. Unit on Wheels



The American soldier today expected his service from the Association to be just as regular as his meals. Motor trucks such as this were used to reach the men stationed far from base camps at outlying posts, guarding railways, bridges and other strategic points. Books, magazines, writing paper, testimonials, and a long list of other things that add to the comfort or convenience of the men were carried in the machine.

Besides damage to food, rats bring the dreaded bubonic plague, trichinosis, scarlet fever, typhoid, diphtheria and many other infectious diseases. Mr. Worthington says that "of the thousands of fires of 'unknown' origin having their origin in the walls, attics or ceilings, probably 90 per cent are due to the material accumulated by rats—mainly by spontaneous ignition."

Mrs. Newrich (to applicant as chauffeur)—I'm all right except your name. My chauffeur's name must be 'James' like in all the society novels I've read.—Judge.

Children Ory FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Hospital at Tours



The Inside of a Ward for Wounded American Soldiers. The Y.M.C.A. Visited These Boys and Arranged Walks and Picnics for Them

FACTORY WORKERS LIKE TO SING

Thousands of Americans Join Huge Song Meets

Hoska.—In factories of 13 American cities, 718,367 workers joined in factory "sings" last month, according to figures just compiled by the Music Bureau of the Industrial Y. M. C. A. And in seven of these cities, 19,080 workers put down their tools during working hours to take part in 112 "sings." As the average "sing" takes 15 minutes, the donation by the various companies represent 4,700 working hours—696 working days.

Only since America swung into the Great War with her "singing army," and a singing nation back of it, has the sing-song begun to be recognized at its true value, according to Marshall Bartholomew, head of the Music Bureau. And now the Industrial song leaders of the "Y" from Worcester, Mass., to Columbia, Ga., and to Grand Rapids, Mich., are working at top speed to keep up with the demand for more sing-songs.

During the last month 15 of these music directors led singing crowds totaling 137,642 persons—equal to the population of Paterson, N. J., or Dallas, Tex., or Des Moines, Ia.

E. T. Anderson of Waterbury, Conn., might be said to be one of the most strenuous of the "Y" music directors, for he conducted 88 sings on "company time," and four noon-hour gatherings, reaching a total of 18,000 workers. However, in the latter class of meetings, A. A. Vogelzang, of Grand Rapids is in the lead, with a total of 45 sings. F. J. Evans of Long Island City, with 34 similar gatherings, is close behind.

It must not be thought, that these men deal merely with the workers while they are in the shops. The report for November shows that in seven cities 23 quartettes and three trios were organized in the shops. In eight cities 20 shop glee clubs were formed, with a total of 632 members. Seven men's choral societies formed during the month included 160 members.

Instrumental music has grown in favor, too, for during November one director organized two bands with 80 members and two orchestras with 12 members. Seven other music leaders helped to organize 162 men into 13 orchestras.

Having learned that the community likes to do what its workers do, 12 of these music directors in 74 community songs brought out a total of 20,550 persons and three song leaders held 20 song meetings in the public schools of their cities, 4,379 pupils taking part. From their experiences in the shops, four gatherings of foremen, totaling 355 men, invited the "Y" song leader to lead them, too. The music directors of three other cities were invited to lead 1,505 men at all club dinners in singing.

To help keep the song leader busy, in eight cities 55 recreational sings were put on in Y. M. C. A. buildings, 5,743 men taking part, while in eleven cities the song leaders conducted 35 religious song services with 9,876 persons present.

Y.M.C.A. RUNS MODEL BAKERY

Caters to Doughboys on Big Scale in Germany

Coblentz.—Yes, cream puffs, turnovers and miscellaneous cakes by the thousands are now being turned out by the Y. M. C. A. model bakery here. That the Yank soldier on leave has a sweet tooth is shown by a day's production of the bakery.

The output for 24 hours was 11,304 rolls, 49 loaves of bread, 266 miscellaneous cakes, 264 cookies, 2,304 doughnuts, 1,054 turnovers, 695 cream puffs and 200 pies.

The bakery furnishes all the flour product needed for the various canteens and Y hotels in Coblentz and vicinity. Most of the supplies are bought at the United States Sales commissary. American families now residing in Coblentz have found the bakery a great help.

Two weeks sales made at the commissary to the bakery include thirty, 100 pound sacks of sugar, 250, 100 pound sacks of flour, 4,920 cans of evaporated milk, 3,036 pounds of oleo, 1,050 pounds of jam, 25 cases of apples.

The Y bakery is in charge of an ex-soldier, who is an experienced baker, and he has a force of 15 men working under him. The building is light and roomy and tiled white throughout. It is equipped with the most modern types of electric and coal burning ovens and electric driven bread mixers.

ROLLING CANTEN REPLACES WATER-BAG IN INDIA.

Lead Drinks on Afghan Border

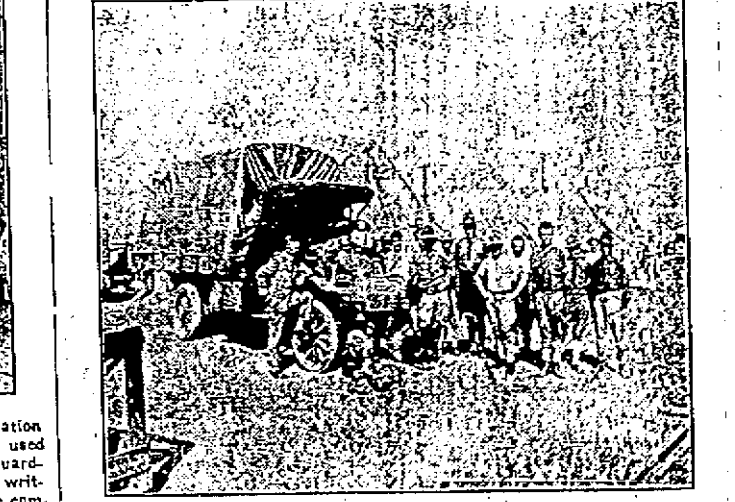
Gunga Din and his immortal water-bag have been replaced on the North India frontier by the rolling canteen of the Y. M. C. A.

With clouds of dust arising from camel, mule, bullock and motor convey all up and down the Khyber Pass, which has been a battle ground since Rome was a village, with the Mercury petulant jumping back and forth between 110 and 123 degrees Fahrenheit, lead drinks served by the Red Triangle men were a boon to the British and Indian troops guarding the border against the Afghans in the recent invasion of the mountain tribes across the frontier.

The roads leading through the Pass are surrounded by ridges of hills, quite destitute of vegetation, and the heat waves from the bare walls of rock are like blasts from a furnace. At various points along the route "beat stroke stations" were built of mud and brick to provide for cases of heat stroke and at these the "Y" man with his gold drinks was blessed by the thirst-racked soldiers as much as ever was Gunga Din.

During the summer when the frontier is open the troops in Peshawar and other garrisons are confined to barracks between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. to minimize the risk of heat stroke, but under war conditions this is impossible. The Red Triangle has established stations from Nowshera on the Indus River to Dacca in Afghan territory.

On the Mexican Border



Y.M.C.A. Truck at Work Among Boys Who First Served Under Pershing

Object of the Truest Artists.
It would appear to be the object of the truest artists to give permanence to images such as we should always desire to behold, and might behold without agitation; while the inferior branches of design are concerned with the acuter passions which depend on the turn of a narrative, or the course of an emotion.—Ruskin.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

Charles M. Cole,
PHARMACIST,
302 THAMES STREET
Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residence or place of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Theatre.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WHY

Tradition Has Hallowed the Church of St. Giles

St. Giles church, in Edinburgh, stands for unadorned Scottish tradition. From its massive stone columns, centuries old, to the crownlike dome which towers over Edinburgh, St. Giles is typically Scottish—of the old-time Scots who wore the plaid and talked a language of their own.

St. Giles has served as a background for much history and romance. In time of Civil war it has been turned into a well-known fort, and in time of so-called peace it has been plundered and burned. Its many altars have at times been paraded out for distinctly worldly purposes, such as a jail, town clerk's office, school and court, while the nave and altar were reserved for the minister and his congregation.

Of St. Giles stories, none is more popular than the dramatic adventure of Jenny Geddes and the three-legged stool. A certain king ordered the service of the Church of England read in St. Giles which was a stronghold of the Scotch Presbyterian faith. The dean of St. Giles started bravely to conduct the service amid harmless but disturbing protests and growls from his hearers. But Jenny Geddes, an old vegetable vender, soon saw that the dean was unimpressed by mere words. She seized the three-legged stool on which she sat and hurled it with deadly aim. The dean ducked and fled, and the Church of England service was never attempted in St. Giles again.

Why Reform Is Slow in China.

One will sometimes see groups of Chinese women comparing their feet to see who can boast of having the largest. This is particularly true of native women who have become Christians or who have been educated in the Christian schools. They feel a new independence—an independence of body as well as of mind and soul—and are proud that the old bodily shackles of untrained feet is gone.

The reform, however, in spite of the fact that China has a law prohibiting the binding of girls' feet, has not reached further than the elites and the higher classes. It has been calculated by the former Peking correspondent of the London Times, after a long journey through the interior of China, that 85 per cent of the women still have mutilated feet. China's numbers are so immense that it will require a long period to leave the whole lump.

How Hand Reveals Character.

The human hand, like the eyes, has a language of its own and can be made an interesting study. The lines in the palm deal solely with palmistry, but there is still another method of character reading found in the shape of the hand, and in this instance thought may be centered at first upon the fingers.

Long fingers denote perseverance and ambition, while extremely short ones indicate the habits of laziness and indifference. Those coming under the head of medium in length lay claim to vanity. The type thick at the base of the hand and which tapers to a narrow point at the finger tip usually belongs to a selfish and unforgetting individual, contrary to the person possessing flat finger tips, wherein a stubborn nature and strong will is constituted.

Why Bright Colors Are Popular.

There is a craze for sunshine colors in house furnishing and decoration now. The drab years have passed, says the continental edition of the London Mail, and with them have gone the taste for grays and fawns. Rooms now glow with happier tints. A firm which guides or interprets much of the most beautiful and a good deal of the most extravagant schemes of interior decoration has been lighting up the walls and windows, the carpets and the chairs of town and country mansions with blues, purples and oranges, jade, greens and "flame," the last perhaps the newest color for faded rooms.

Why More Railroads Are Needed.

Despite a border line of some 300 kilometers between France and Italy, the frontier is crossed by but two railroads, at Dodane and at Vianthille. Yet on both sides of the frontier, are situated rich regions whose industrial activity could be augmented by proper railroad facilities. It is now planned by chambers of commerce representing both countries to remedy this defect. Various projects have been advanced and a certain number of them will shortly be put into execution.—Christian Science Monitor.

If people really took each other for better or worse, it would be different. But they don't. They always take each other for better—for far better than the circumstances warrant.—Exchange.

HOW SALE OF STONES WORKS OUT IN ENGLAND.

—Visitors to the pretty country of Buckinghamshire are much interested in certain women working in the fields, who appear to be exceedingly busy picking up some objects which they place in a large square wooden box, says London Answers.

These women are engaged in picking up flints, which are used for repairing the roads, Buckinghamshire having an extensive district in which it can obtain road material. The square wooden box into which the women pitch the stones is a measure called a "yard." This name is probably given to it because it is a measure one yard square by a yard deep, there being no bottom to the boxlike structure.

The farmer pays the women for gathering the stones and sells them later to the district council. Now comes the truly Bucks spirit for saving the rate payer's money. Instead of counting the "yards," as they stand in the fields, the road authorities have them all heaped into a cart and removed to where they are needed on the roads. Here they are dumped down by the roadside in immense mounds. Before the farmers are paid these heaps of flints have to be again measured into "yards" by old roadmen.

These roadmen are deserving fellows and it is up to the authorities to see that they are kept employed. Perhaps that is the reason why the "yards" are not counted on the field.

How Leprosy Has dwindled.

Most of the leprosy of the world is in Asia and Africa, though it is found in South and Central America, in South Russia, Greece, Turkey and Spain and on the shores of the Baltic. The disease still lingers in Norway and Iceland, and is not uncommon in Australia and Hawaii, where it was supposedly carried by the Chinese. It was anciently prevalent in all the known world, and in the middle ages was extensively diffused in Europe. Every considerable city on the continent had its leper house, and in England at one time there were 63 religious hospitals for people thus afflicted. In the fifteenth century, however, it underwent a sudden and remarkable diminution and has now virtually disappeared from civilized lands. Most of the cases in this country are of Norwegian origin and are found in the northern tier of our western states.

How Sand Dunes Were Stopped.

On the coast of Gascony there are points where the dunes push forward more than four yards annually. In 1780 the advance of sand upon the land of Bordeaux was the occasion of despair to horticulturists and crop growers, and the engineer, Bremonet, made himself famous by converting the movable dunes into stationary ones. The task was undertaken to form a wall against the sand invasion by making a palisade of the dunes a little more than a meter high and putting planks between each pair. When the sand swept over the bonnets it had to break up its volume in the effort, and little by little a stationary dune would form with an inclination of from 7 to 12 degrees in the direction of the sea. Behind this palisade was conveniently disposed a wide zone of the hardier shrubs.

How to Avoid Influenza.

There is one point regarding influenza on which the medical profession is in agreement. This is stated by the Journal of the American Medical Association as follows:

"The pulmonary complications of influenza, which make it so serious a disease, may be avoided to a large extent by rest in bed at the onset of the illness. Influenza itself is not usually fatal, and general insistence on the importance of rest and warmth at the onset of the illness will accomplish more than all else in preventing complications and reducing fatalities from the disease."

Why He Was Answering.

At a marriage service performed in a little country church, when the minister said, in solemn tones, "Will thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" Instead of the woman answering for herself, a gruff man's voice answered "I will!" The minister looked up, very much perplexed, and paused. He repeated the sentence and again the same gruff voice answered "I will!" Again the minister looked up, when a man seated at the end of the first row said, "She's deaf, parson, an' I'm answerin' for her!"

How Walk Shows Character.

The rolling gait in walking shows gentility and jollity; the stiff, upright carriage, firmness, love of convention and lack of sympathy. The former is common to sailors and people who live a very free, out-of-door kind of life, and "do themselves well," the latter to ministers, people with the legal turn of mind, and particularly the blue stocking type of women.

How to Check Flying Dust.

The dust that flies through the house every time the furnace is shaken and which causes such annoyance to the neat housewife, can be stayed if you lay a cloth wrung out of water over the registers.

How Lamps Came Into Use.

The inventor of the lamp as we know it at the present time, with the wick fitting into a cylinder and an upward air current supplying oxygen, is said to have been Alme Argand, a Swiss, born in 1755, but the use of lamps did not become common for years thereafter.

CHILDREN OPEN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Will Give Parties to Get Clothing and Funds for 500,000 Needy Serbian Youngsters—Grown-ups Can Help.



Picked Up in December—Barefooted, Ragged, Cold and Sick.

St. Valentine's day, February 14, will be given a new significance this year. To American children this time of celebration has always meant pretty cards, cherry faces, surprises.

This year it will mean all this and more if plans carry that are being fostered by the Serbian Child Welfare Association; commonly known as the Serbian Relief Committee of America, of which William Jay Schleffelin is chairman.

Serbian children have never heard of St. Valentine. Probably not a child in Serbia has ever known the joy of hearing the doorbell tinkle delightfully. Valentine's evening nor has one of them ever run out to find there a bit of a surprise which says so plainly to American children, "I count you among my friends, Happy Valentine's day."

So because there are 500,000 homeless, tired, sick and forlorn little children in Serbia this year without clothes or nourishment, the Serbian Child Welfare Association, with headquarters at 287 Fourth avenue, formerly 70 Fifth avenue, headed by such nationally known women as Mrs. Oliver Harriman, is asking that children and parents in America give St. Valentine's parties for the benefit of Serbian orphans and children who for seven years have been without the bare necessities of life.

This is what they ask you to do: Give a party. Invite your friends to come and have a good time and to bring a gift—shoes, stockings, dresses, boys' suits, caps, pajamas—just

REMEMBER THAT

- 1. Serbia lost over 1,000,000 lives or one-fourth of her population in the war;
- 2. There are more than 500,000 children in Serbia in need;
- 3. Serbia had a crop of wheat, but transportation facilities are so poor there is no way to get it to the children in the hills. Plain bread is not a good diet for the sick anyway;
- 4. There is no medicine in Serbia for the treatment of the ill but that which is supplied by the Committee or other welfare organizations;
- 5. Houses are gone; clothes have ceased to be manufactured; Serbia is cold—about as cold as Boston in winter, and death is imminent to thousands this year;
- 6. All you are asked to do is to give a Valentine party to which you will invite your friends to bring clothes, shoes, stockings or birthday pennies;
- 7. Shoes are almost unknown in Serbia now. More than 1,000,000 little feet will remain cold and bare this winter unless you help;
- 8. Twenty cents a day, six dollars a month, or \$72 a year will save a life in Serbia.

SERB WAR LOSS HEAVY.

Proportionately Greater Than That of Any Other Country.

Much has been said of the losses from the war in Belgium. Serbia probably lost more in proportion to her size and population than any country in Europe.

The following will serve to give those who have not made a study of the conditions in Serbia some idea of what the world war might have meant to America had not such gallant little countries as Belgium and Serbia stood between this country and the enemy.

Losses expressed in dollars ran something like this: Manufactured goods, \$150,000,000; furniture and machinery, \$80,000,000; jewelry, \$8,000,000; Serbian silver coin, \$8,000,000; three harvests, \$320,000,000; requisitions and damage to private concerns, \$160,000,000.

Live stock losses were: Horses, 250,000; sheep and goats, 6,000,000; pigs, 2,000,000; cattle, 1,300,000.

Besides these, there were the losses in hospitals, public buildings, railroads, churches, schools, and in human life—the staggering millions.

And Save Shoe Leather.

"Walk a mile before breakfast to get up an appetite," says a doctor. Thanks! Now we know how to keep down an appetite.—Boston Transcript.

Odd Facts.

Life, strange to say, is never a desert drear to him who has plenty of sand.—Boston Transcript.

But Sleeves Were Handy.

Handkerchiefs were unknown before the early part of the sixteenth century.

Curious Fact.

The people who are most accomplished do not always accomplish the most.—Boston Transcript.

FOR WINTER WEAR

Jumper of Duvelyn and "Wooly" Are of Interest.

Practical Construction and Warmth the Uppermost Features in Garments for Present Season.

Two fashions that are of interest in view of the cold weather are the jumper of duvelyn and the "wooly" from London, says a writer in the New York Herald.

The name "wooly" is just such a one as might be expected from London, for the English are very clever in their easy way of finding names for things. "Wooly" is the name given to the flocks of knitted material, very fine knitting, or possibly of a Shetland shawl, but in either case just the thing that our English cousins would consider the correct thing for winter.

Dressing in woollens is the usual thing in England, where a light waist in winter is far more infrequent than a fur coat might be in the middle of a hot August day on this side of the water. The "woolies" are shown in the shops here in very attractive colors, gray, with scarlet rosette, or in white with rosettes of yellow.

The jumpers may or may not be of English origin; however, as they are of the practical construction and warmth that the English women like, they are being very much worn by them.

Gray Jersey is the material of one of these blouses seen in a Fifth avenue shop. It is cut with a convertible neck outlined in wool embroidery in brown and about the bottom of the fairly long peplum there is a very wide band of the same embroidery. This is a slipover model and the peplum is formed by a simple narrow glide of the gray jersey finished at the ends with tassels of the brown wool.

The dull colors seem to be the better liked in these blouses, and another



An Ultra-Smart Sport Outfit.

blouse is of mole colored jersey with the embroidery at the giraffe instead of at the bottom. The peplum or lower section of this blouse is as closely fitted as appears easy, and the upper part is gathered into the embroidered giraffe, which is composed of blocks of color done in cross stitch in peacock blue and gold color. The cuffs and the collar are edged in the same manner.

IN FASHION LAND

Finely plaited ruffles are extremely smart.

Black velvet is used for many trim frocks.

Vests with neckbands are worn with turbans.

No material is more popular than duvelyn.

Metal buckles appear on many winter suits.

Bright red is a favorite color for evening gowns.

Dainty blouses have little aprons, front and back.

Every tiny little dress has to have its touch of lace.

Shiny black satin ribbon is much used as binding.

Mole waistcoats are excellent with brown velours suits.

Leather is used in hats for stormy weather or sports wear.

Some of the finest suits are intended to be worn without any furs whatever.

Black frocks are worn merely as backgrounds for brilliant brocade vests or girdles.

Many of the smart evening gowns use as trimming large wreaths of flowers and foliage.

A Fad.

Leather trimming has risen to the first rank in popularity. It is handled in the most unusual ways and the result is charming. Sometimes it is a narrow strip of belt colored in a daring contrast to a gown. Again it is used as satin or velvet would be for outside facing on cuffs, collars and pockets.

The most novel way of using leather is to make it up into fetching chapeaux. Smart models in dark blue, black and steel gray leather are being shown.

Atas, Yes!

Most of the means of making easy money afford similar means of losing it.—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SABLE SET IS FUR LUXURY



Quite the last word in fur luxury is this gorgeous and winsome set of sables, now a prime season favorite.

FURS WIN HEARTS OF WOMEN

Joy Can Go No Further In Feminine Eyes Than to Be Wrapped In Peltry.

Many a woman who covets nothing else in the way of worldly possessions looks with longing eyes upon luxurious furs. She may cherish a Spartan disregard for other expensive luxuries, but a fur coat makes an almost irresistible appeal to her.

She is aware of all its drawbacks. She knows that a good fur coat is costly, not only as to the original purchase price but as to the repairs which will eventually have to be made, that it will be a burden in the mild weather into which our changeable climate so frequently lapses even in the midst of winter, that a long fur coat is always a heavy weight to carry on one's shoulders, but it is, nevertheless, consummately the desire of her eyes.

Joy can go no further in her estimation than to be wrapped in furs when the wind blows cold and blustering and to feel that she not only is warm but looks warm.

The woman bent on a fur coat in these times also tells herself that with the prevailing high prices of woolen coats a fur garment will cost but little more, at any rate not more than twice as much and will look well twice as long.

Furs of all grades have grown in expense during the last year and perhaps this is why one sees so little use made this season of the mysterious cheap pelts whose ancestry was scarcely whispered about, much less acknowledged.

SLEEVED OR SLEEVELESS ARM

Question That Bothers Many Girls and Women—How to Keep the Arms Beautiful.

Sleeveless arms must be pretty, or they must be "sleeved." Now it is not really hard to have nice arms, and it is a beauty that lasts until years are many. Take trouble and you can do much with very ordinary arms.

If your arms are too thin, why not try housewifery work? It will help greatly to make them firm and fatter. Every day a loofah or flesh-brush must be used to rub the arms well; the elbows especially need attention. Never sit with the elbows on the table, or they are sure to be bony and rough and red. Foreign girls are strictly forbidden to misuse their elbows so when children. A slice of lemon ought to be rubbed in daily. It will give a firm, satiny texture to the skin, and will bleach it considerably.

Don't coat your arms with powder at a dance if sleeveless, as your partner will detect his coat bearing evidence of the fact. Rather take care all the time of the skin, and keep it in good form.

If your arms are merely passably nice, don't draw attention to them by velvet bands or bracelets.

If, in spite of all your efforts, they remain thin and of an ugly color, then wear sleeves, and, if not sleeves, the very long gloves. But at present the latter are an impossible price. So sleeves it will have to be.

A New Shade.

Sulphur yellow is the new shade, and this soft yellow bids fair to take the place of the crude burnt orange and gamboge tones that were so fashionable last summer. Sulphur yellow is especially pleasing with brown shades, and linen frocks in sulphur yellow are promised for Palm Beach. There are three fashionable grays—oyster gray, mouse gray and pearl gray—according to whether you can wear a pale gray, or a deeper gray best. Geranium pink, a vivid hue, is a competitor of tomato red, and both are charming shades for evening wear.

A Velvet and Plush Season.

Both plush and velvet are used for afternoon dresses, and velvet is the material chosen by many of the designers for evening gowns and dinner dresses. Wool daytime dresses come as near as possible to the soft texture of velvet. Duvelyn in decided colors is quite generally used for every sort of dress other than those for afternoon receptions and when something more elaborate than wool materials is demanded.

Clean-Up Sale.

Here is a humorous definition that is rather timely: "Indian summer is merely an arrangement between the weather man and the ice man to enable the latter to get rid of his remnants."—Boston Transcript.

Historical and Genealogical
Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1920

NOTES

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
1809-1865

Personal Reminiscences Taken from
the Magazine of History

About the first of March, 1860, Mr. Lincoln went to New York and there delivered in the Cooper Union a famous speech, which ranks among the best of his political addresses. His son, Robert T., since then a man of distinction as Minister at the Court of St. James, and later as Secretary of War in Garfield's Cabinet, was then a student in the senior class at Phillips' Academy, a famous preparatory school in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire, where I was then preparing for college.

After Mr. Lincoln's address in New York, perhaps to secure a few days of change and rest, he visited his son at Exeter. In those days the State and local elections in New Hampshire were held in the spring; political feeling was then running high all over the country, and especially the State of New Hampshire. The Republican Club of Exeter arranged with Mr. Lincoln to speak upon the political issues of the day, and on Saturday evening, March third, Mr. Lincoln delivered in the Town Hall practically the same address which he had given a few days before in New York.

We boys in the Academy were greatly excited by the coming event. None of us thought of Mr. Lincoln then as a candidate for the Presidency. We, who thought we were stalwart Republicans, were eager for Mr. Seward, who was regarded in New England, as well as in some other parts of the country as the natural candidate for that office. We had, to be sure, heard much of Mr. Lincoln's famous debate with Judge Douglas, in the race of senatorship in Illinois two years before; but our greatest eagerness, after all, was to see the father of Robert Lincoln, "Bob," as we always called him. Bob Lincoln was a very popular young fellow, a gentleman in every sense of the word; quiet in manner, with a certain dignity of his own. He was a very good fellow, however, and always ready for any good time and clean fun. He was very popular with the girls of the town as well as with the boys. He was what would be called nowadays a "good dresser" and always looked well and acted the part of the gentleman. So we wanted to see and hear the father of our friend.

On the night of the address we were all there, sitting together near the platform. The hall, which would seat eight or nine hundred people, was a very large and handsome one for a village of only about twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and was filled early in the evening. Ladies, as well as gentlemen, were there, and both political parties were well represented. About eight o'clock Professor Wentworth, at that time president of the Republican Club of the town, walked upon the platform, followed by two strangers. One was Judge Underwood of Virginia, an ardent Republican, a great friend of Mr. Lincoln, and a man of large influence among the Union element of the old state of Virginia. He was very shot and very stout; when he sat down upon the somewhat high chair that was reserved for him, his feet failed to touch the floor and hung rather helplessly. The other gentleman was Mr. Lincoln—all, tall, awkward, dressed in a loose, ill-fitting black frock coat, with black trousers, ill-fitting and somewhat baggy at the knees. He also sat down in a chair reserved for him and, after some difficulty succeeded in arranging his long legs under or about the chair. My eyes were all for Mr. Lincoln. I saw a man whose face impressed me as one of the most interesting as well as one of the saddest and most melancholy faces that I had ever seen. His hair was rumpled, his neckwear was all awry, he sat somewhat bent in the chair, and altogether presented a very remarkable and, to us, disappointing appearance.

Judge Underwood was introduced as the first speaker and delivered, as I am told, a very noble speech. I confess I heard none of it, nor did those of my friends who sat near me. We sat and stared at Mr. Lincoln. We whispered to each other, "Isn't it bad that Bob's father is so homely? Don't you feel sorry for him?" Our feelings were mingled ones of curious interest in the face of this melancholy-looking man and of sympathy with our friend, his son.

At last Judge Underwood concluded his speech and Mr. Lincoln was presented to us. He rose slowly, untangled these long legs from their contact with the rounds of the chair, drew himself up to his full height of six feet four inches, and began his speech. Not ten minutes had passed before his uncouth appearance was absolutely forgotten by us boys, and I believe by all of that large audience. For an hour and a half he drew the closest attention of every person present. I cannot recall the details of his speech, which I afterwards read with great care among his published addresses, but I remember how we were carried away with the arguments, with the style, and with the rapid change now and then from earnest, serious argument to something which in a humorous fashion would illustrate the point which he was endeavoring to make. His face lighted up, and the man was changed; it seemed absolutely like another person speaking to us, from the man who sat upon the chair looking as if he hadn't a friend in the world. There was no more pity for our friend Bob; we were proud of his father, and when the exercises of the evening were over and the opportunity was offered for those who desired to meet Mr. Lincoln, we were the first to mount the platform and grasp him by the hand. "I have always felt that this was one of the great privileges of my life."

I have tried to give you an impression made upon me when I was but a lad, by this man who was to be one of the great, the immortal men in this world's records.

Always Lincoln was a man of sterling honesty, with a sense of honor so keen, so quick, so dominating, as to gain and merit for him the nickname of "Honest Abe." He would

walk three miles to carry back from the country store the few cents overcharged. He was also afraid of a cane, in law in which he did not really believe. His known fairness made him the frequent choice as umpire in physical bouts or legal disputes. His friendly advice to a prospective lawyer is forthrightly for these modern days: "Resolve to be honest at all events; and if, in your own judgment, you cannot be an honest lawyer, resolve to be honest without being a lawyer. Choose some other occupation, rather than one in the choosing of which you do, in advance, consent to be a knave."

A story illustrative of his passion for plain language, even in State papers, may here be quoted: "On the July following Mr. Lincoln's inauguration an extra session of Congress was called. In the Message then sent in speaking of secession, and the measures taken by the Southern leaders to bring it about, there occurred the following sentence: "With rebellion thus sugar-coated, they have been dragging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, until, at length, they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government."

Mr. DeGreese, the Public Printer, when the Message was being printed, was a good deal disturbed by the use of the term "sugar-coated," and finally went to the President about it. He told Mr. Lincoln frankly that he ought to remember that a Message to Congress was a different affair from a speech in a mass meeting in Illinois; that the Message became a part of history and should be written accordingly.

"What is the matter now?" inquired the President.

"Why," said Mr. DeGreese, "you have used an undignified expression in the Message," and then reading the paragraph aloud, he added, "I would alter the structure of that if I were you."

"DeGreese," replied Mr. Lincoln, "that word expresses precisely my idea, and I am not going to change it. The time will never come in this country when people won't know exactly what sugar-coated means."

QUERIES.

10470. BALL—Mary, daughter of Edward and Mary (George) Ball, married — Hall. They came from Block Island. Mary George, the mother, was the daughter of Peter and Mary George, she was born Sept. 7, 1615, and died after 1714. Can anyone give dates of first Mary Ball and full name and dates of her husband, — Hall. Were there any children.—F. B. T.

10411. CARR—Robert Carr born 1614, died 1681, married —, and had:

1. Caleb, who married Phyllis Greene.
2. Elizabeth, who married James Brown.
3. Mary, who married first John Hick, 2d Ralph Earle.
4. Robert, who married Elizabeth Lawton.
5. Esek, who married Susanna —
6. Margaret.

Who was Robert Carr's wife, what were her dates, would also like dates of marriage of the foregoing children.—J. C. B.

10472. HOLT—Elizabeth Holt, wife of John Easton Holt, died Oct. 8, 1864, aged 60 years. She was the daughter of Perry and probably — (Forrester) Cornell. Can any verify this statement. Can anyone give the parentage of Edith Easton, who married Benjamin Holt in 1776. She died April, 1843, aged 90 years.—G. W. E. E.

10473. BAILEY HOUSE—Wanted: The names of the various owners and occupants of the Bailey House on Tauro street recently purchased by Messrs. Bliss and Keecher.—G. W. E. E.

10474. OXX—Samuel Oxx married Deliverance Hudson, Oct. 23, 1803 and had seven children, viz: Samuel, Gordon, Thomas, Rebecca, Abby, Catherine and Mary. I want to learn the parentage of Deliverance Hudson and Samuel Oxx and their dates. Can anyone give the dates of the children above mentioned.—F. H. O.

The following little item may be interesting to genealogical researchers. It was taken from "The Gardeners of Narragansett," by Caroline Robinson:

"Hammond's Mill at the foot of the hill upon the east, the birthplace of Gilbert Stuart, was long the property of Benjamin Hammond, a member of the family, and a justice of the peace in North Kingstown.—G. Ehrhardt.

WANTED

Persons related to, or having records of the early Brownes of Newport, to communicate with

WILLIAM B. BROWNE,
Box 432 North Adams, Mass.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Providence
February 11, 1920.

PUBLIC HEARING

DAYLIGHT SAVING

The Committee on Judiciary of the House of Representatives will hear all persons interested in the House Bill 614 entitled "An Act to Save Daylight and to Provide Standard Time for Rhode Island," in Hearing Room 313, State House, Providence, on Tuesday, February 11, 1920, upon the rising of the House.

ARTHUR A. RHODES, Chairman.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

There have been but three days' sessions of the General Assembly this week, adjournment having been taken over last Tuesday on account of the special election. As there was no quorum on Thursday and Friday of the previous week, on account of the storm, there was quite a gap in legislative business.

On Wednesday the two Houses met in Grand Committee and elected Speaker Arthur P. Sumner a member of the Superior Court bench, in accordance with the action of the Republican caucus the previous week.

A few new bills of more or less importance have been introduced this week, and there have been a few committee reports but no great amount of business has been transacted. The hearing on the Daylight Saving bill next Tuesday is expected to draw a large attendance.

Because of the inability to get soft coal in sufficient quantities to guarantee the heating of the schools and other municipal buildings, Mayor Mahoney has appealed to Secretary Daniels for the loan of a quantity of soft coal from the station at Melville to carry the city over until its supply arrives through the regular channels.

The Idaho legislature has ratified the Woman Suffrage Amendment almost unanimously. This is the thirteenth state to come into line for unlimited female suffrage. Only six more states are required to make the law effective throughout the union. These will come in ample time for the next Presidential election.

Washington Commandery Drill Corps will give its "Fun, Feast and Frolic" in Masonic Hall next Thursday evening, when something radically different in the shape of entertainment is promised.

Willing to Help the Needy.

A famous woman teacher, eighty years old, was sitting on the veranda of a college dormitory in her wheel chair. A student had just brought her some ice water in her silver mug and the teacher had finished drinking it when some tourists came up, saw her sitting there holding out her cup, and they dropped a half dollar in it. Imagine their feelings when they discovered who the "donor" was!

The Egyptian Barber.

The ordinary village barber of Egypt bears a certain resemblance, in so far as his profession goes, to the barber-surgeon of ancient times in England. He is authorized by law, after having passed an examination, to perform vaccination, application of leeches, cupping, simple dressings, but is forbidden to order or prescribe medicines.

The Industrious Bee.

The bee has two distinct stomachs. In the first it stores away the honey from the flowers until such time as it is ready to yield it up, while the other stomach is used simply and solely for digestion purposes. When the bee is ready to deposit the honey it contracts the muscles of the stomach and the honey is ejected through the mouth.

The Thoughtless Answer.

A certain Kansas City physician will never know just how near death he was the other day when, after a thorough examination of probably the brightest, sweetest and altogether supreme nine-months-old baby in the world, the mother asked, "Well, what do you think of my baby?" and he said, "Oh, it's a normal child."

Fruits of Old.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten in England were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries or strawberries or cherries grown in England, and we do not read of the turnip, cauliflower and quince being cultivated before the sixteenth century.

Big Man in His Day.

Goliath, the Philistine giant, must have tumbled a lot of trouble for the army quartermasters of his day. How did they get a regulation uniform to fit him, for he stood eleven feet three inches in his stocking feet; if, indeed, Philistines of those times wore stockings.—Boston Post.

Good Reasons for Optimism.

The little world of ours is not growing worse to the men and women who are here to make it better.

Probate Court of the Town of Middletown, R. I., January 19, A. D. 1920.

Estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall

HARIBET B. CHASE, the former guardian of the person and estate of Sarah C. Coggeshall, widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court her eleventh and final account with said estate and thereon prays that said account may be examined, allowed and recorded. It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Probate Court to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the fifteenth day of February, next, A. D. 1920, at one o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the Providence Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clerk.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, January 19th, 1920.

Estate of Mary T. Austin

PETITION in writing is made by Catherine Austin of said Newport, praying, for reasons therein stated, that Thomas Austin, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Mary T. Austin, a person of full age, of said Newport, and said petition is received and referred to the Superior Court for decision, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate Court room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered, that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Providence Mercury, citation having been served according to law.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Robert S. Hayes, (Elmer) M. Hayes, Johning therein in release of dower), to Giles P. Dunn and Dwight A. Dunn, bearing date January 2, 1905 and recorded in Book No. 2 at pages 115 et seq. of the records of Mortgages of the Town of New Shoreham, County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, there having been default in the conditions contained in said mortgage and in the payment of the principal and interest of the notes therein described at the times and in the manner as the same became payable, the undersigned will sell together, as a whole, on Monday, March 1st, 1920, at 10 o'clock noon, on the premises hereinafter described, the following real estate described in said mortgage:

Certain tracts or parcels of land, situated in the northern part of the town of New Shoreham in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, with all the buildings thereon standing, one of said tracts contains by estimation about eighteen acres, be the same more or less, and is bounded as follows: Northerly, on land of Hiram D. Willis partly, and land of John Hayes; Easterly partly on land of the Block Island Land Improvement Co., and land now or formerly belonging to Oswell W. Littlefield and land of Josiah T. Dodge; Southerly on land now or formerly belonging to Oswell W. Littlefield partly, and land of Josiah T. Dodge, land of Samuel L. Hayes, and land of Samuel W. Littlefield; Westerly partly on land now or formerly belonging to Oswell W. Littlefield and the public highway; the other of said tracts or parcels of land contains by estimation about nine acres, be the same more or less, and is bounded as follows: Northerly, on land of Arthur T. Sheffield; Easterly on land of Arthur T. Sheffield partly, and land of George Jelly; Southerly and Westerly, on land of John O. Sheffield; or however otherwise bounded; Being the premises conveyed by deed dated the 21st day of December, A. D. 1901, by Michael E. Peckham to Robert S. Hayes and recorded in records of Land Evidence of said New Shoreham.

And the undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale or at any adjournment or continuance thereof.

WILLIAM D. DUNGAN,
Residence of said Mortgagee.

Feb. 7, 14, 21, 28

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

New Shoreham, R. I., Jan. 31st, 1920.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administrator of the estate of EMMA A. DREW, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

JEREMIAH B. ALLEN,
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

January 27, 1920.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executor of the last will and testament of SARAH L. TOURJEE, late of the City of Newton, County of Middlesex, State of Massachusetts, deceased, who will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the said County of Middlesex and a copy thereof ordered recorded in the records of the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, and letters testamentary issued to him on the estate of said Sarah L. Tourjee, hereby gives notice that he has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law, and has appointed Jeremiah B. Allen, of said New Shoreham, as his agent in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 312, section 41 of the General Laws of Rhode Island.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Probate Court for the Town of New Shoreham within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

F. J. WILDER, ESTABROOK.

Feb. 7, 1920-31

SHORT LINE
TO
PROVIDENCE

VIA
Newport & Providence
Railway
FARE 64 CENTS

New York, New Haven
& Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

Time table revised September 31, 1919.
Leave Newport for Fall River, Taunton and Boston, week days, 6.55, 8.15, 9.08, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.03, 4.10 (for Fall River), 6.06, 8.10 p.m.
Sundays—Leave Newport 6.55, 7.53, 11.10 a.m., 3.03, 5.06, 7.10 (for Fall River), 8.14 p.m.
Middletown and Portsmouth—5.50, 9.08, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.03, 5.06, 8.10 p.m.
Taunton—5.55, 6.50, 8.15, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.03, 5.06, 8.10 p.m.
Middletown—5.35 a.m., 3.03 p.m.
Plymouth—5.45 a.m., 3.03 p.m.
New Bedford—5.35, 8.15, 9.08, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.03, 5.06, 8.10 p.m.
Providence (via Fall River)—5.15, 6.50, 8.15, 11.10 a.m., 1.15, 3.03, 5.06, 8.10 p.m.
N. W. 31, or May 31.
1. Feb. 21, or May 31.

TO NEW YORK
FALL RIVER LINE

Lv. Long Wh. daily at 9.45 p.m.
Ticket Office on the Wharf

NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP LINES

The Almighty Dollar.

Bribery has been the downfall of many public men during the course of history. Francis Bacon, the greatest thinker of his age, was ruined by his cupidity. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield and Waterbury were destroyed by the same vice. Benedict Arnold sold a fort in New York to the enemy for \$31,573. For this same sin Gorgias betrayed Austria, Ahithophel forsook David and Judas delivered up Christ.

The Compleat Domestic Angler.
Advertisement: "For Sale—Elegant home, all improvements, fish pond and running water in house."—Boston Transcript.

IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE
LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH
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1 BROADWAY
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND
AUCTIONEER

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There are some homes which positively breath comfort
They have the "home spirit" which is more than mere comfort. Analyze it and you will find that the furniture is what makes it all.
In All Our Furniture
We study hard to put that charm which make it different from things you find in other stores. It never adds a penny to the cost but adds volumes to the homeliness of the home. You can always tell a home that is "Titus-furnished" it always has the true "home spirit."
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THE LOWEST PRICED FURNITURE STORE IN TOWN
225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

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Newport Gas Light Co
NO
COKE for Sale
AT PRESENT
OLD BOOKS
WANTED
PAY LIBERAL PRICES.
For Old Books, Pamphlets, Documents, Manuscripts, Almanacs, Play Bills, etc. And am in Newport once a month for two or three days, to answer calls from people within 20 miles of Newport, having material of this character for sale. If you wish to see me on my next visit, write me.
F. J. WILDER
ANTIQUARIAN BOOKSELLER
66 CORNHILL, Boston, Mass.

W. T. WILSON
EYES EXAMINED
GLASSES FITTED
15 YEARS ON MATHEWSON STREET
Third floor
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Providence - R. I.
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Home for child of school age in return for reasonable board. Must have good school and church privileges and good family care.
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1142 Smith Street Providence, R. I.

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